

THE PACIFIC

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1212.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., APRIL 22, 1875.

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[For THE PACIFIC.]

Pure Gems.

If angels should covet a gem from the earth, 'Twould be no bright bauble we hold of great worth; But could tears of repentance be crystallized, then An angel might wish to possess one of them.

And many dear saints, when their labors are done, May find—when their crowns of rejoicing are won—The gems in each crown which most brilliantly glow Are the penitent tears which they have caused to flow.

VIOLETTA.

The Pacific Sunday-school Lesson Help.

For April 25th. "Gideon's Army." Judges, vii: 1-8.

1. Then Jerubbaal, (who is Gideon) and all the people that were with him, rose up early, and pitched beside the well of Harod; so that the host of the Midianites were on the north side of them, by the hill of Moreh, in the valley.

2. And the Lord said unto Gideon, The people that are with thee are too many for me to give the Midianites into their hands; lest Israel vaunt themselves against me, saying, Mine own hand hath saved me.

3. Now therefore go to, proclaim in the ears of the people, saying: "Whoever is fearful and afraid, let him return and depart early from Mount Gilead. And there remained of the people twenty and two thousand."

4. And the Lord said unto Gideon, The people are yet too many; bring them down unto the water, and I will try them for thee; and it shall be, that of whom I say unto thee, "Thou shalt go with me," the same shall go with thee; and of whomsoever I say unto thee, "The same shall not go with thee," the same shall not go.

5. So he brought down the people unto the water; and the Lord said unto Gideon, Every one that lapped, hath lapped; likewise everyone that bowed down upon his knees to drink.

6. And the number of them that lapped, putting their hand to their mouth, were three hundred men; but all the rest of the people bowed down upon their knees to drink water.

7. And the Lord said unto Gideon, By the three hundred men that lapped will I save you, and deliver the Midianites into thine hand; and let all the other people go every man unto his place.

8. So the people took victuals in their hand, and their trumpets; and he sent all the rest of Israel, every man unto his tent, and retained those three hundred men; and the host of Midian was beneath him in the valley.

GOLDEN TEXT.—THERE IS NO RESTRAINT TO THE LORD TO SAVE BY MANY OR BY FEW.—1 Sam. xiv: 6.

For connection with the last lesson, read chap. 6: 25-40. Obedient to God's call, Gideon began the work of reformation appointed him. He began it where every work of moral reformation should begin—at home. In his own heart first; then in his own house. Gideon's father had become an idolater. He had an "altar of Baal" in his house. Gideon's first duty was to throw this idolatrous altar down, and re-establish the worship of Jehovah in place of the worship of Baal. That very night it was done. The altar of Baal was cast down, and the grove was cut down that was by it, and the bullock appointed by the Lord was offered upon the new altar that had been built. All this had been accomplished by daylight the very next morning after Gideon began his work. This rapidity and thoroughness were an astonishment to all who saw it. "It is good to be zealously affected in a good thing." The soul which is to accomplish much for itself or for others must be dead in earnest; and must take heed with energy, and go forward with power. Some people would have wanted six months in which to "consider" this thing, and six months more to begin it in. Six hours was time enough for Gideon to consider, and decide, and begin, and accomplish the whole matter. Such power does God give to prompt, decided, energetic souls. The "battle is not to the strong," but it is to the ready, the alert, the obedient.

The Battle-Field. The plain of Esdraelon. The most famous battle-field in Palestine.

"Jews, Gentiles, Saracens, Egyptians, Persians, Druses, Turks, Arabs, Christian Crusaders, and anti-Christian Frenchmen—warriors out of every nation under heaven—have pitched their tents in the plain of Esdraelon, and have beheld the various banners of their nations wet with the dew of Tabor and Hermon."

—[Bush.]

The part of the plain in which the fight took place is a little less than three miles wide. It lies between Mt. Gibboa and Moreh: a beautiful valley extending out toward Jordan. The Midianites lay down in the valley. Gideon's army lay on the hill above them; a fact which gave much greater effect to the peculiar mode of warfare he was directed to employ. Three hundred men bursting over a hill-top, with wild battle-cry, with trumpet-shout, and suddenly lifted torches, might well produce a panic, coming, as they did, unexpectedly, and in the dead of night, upon men lying sound asleep.

The Armies. The Midianites were 135,000 strong. Gideon's army numbered 32,000. There was special reason why it should be seen, beyond all doubt or question, that this battle was fought

by Israel's God; for a double deliverance was intended. Not only out of the power of the Midianites, but also a moral deliverance out of the custom of idolatry. Indeed, this latter was the chief end in view, to make the Hebrews know that "the Lord he is God." So, although the disparity in numbers was already great, it was needful to make it still greater. At the first test—that of courage—more than two-thirds fell away. Twenty-two thousand went back, willing to acknowledge that they were afraid, leaving only ten thousand: less than one to thirteen of the enemy. But even this small number was too many. The result might not absolutely show the divine interference. Some might still doubt whether Jehovah had wrought the victory. So, by another test the number was reduced to the mere handful of three hundred. It is difficult to see that any moral element entered into this second test, although all writers attempt to find some such element. One suggestion is, that those who lapped, instead of drank, were weak and timid, and that, therefore, the victory was, intentionally, all the more wonderful. Another is, that not stooping indicated vigilance and bravery. True soldiers would not allow themselves to be so much off guard so near the enemy. While still another is to the effect that these who did not kneel to drink were the faithful few who had never bowed the knee to Baal. Kneeling for anything was, because of its idolatrous association, so distasteful to them that they would not kneel for any purpose, even to drink. This last meaning would be very excellent if it had sufficient ground of evidence to rest upon. Possibly 'tis true, but it is only a happy guess; nothing in the story itself indicates any moral purpose or character in this last test.

The Weapons. Pitchers, lamps, and trumpets. Weak things, childish things; yet, since appointed and owned of God, sufficient and effective. No man may afford to despise the means which God is willing to use. Great things are hinging on little things, always and everywhere. Out of the trifles in our life—out of things which in themselves were trifles—have come, with almost all of us, the great destiny-events. Life's greatest conquests are now, oftentimes, with the most inconsiderable of armaments.

The Victory. Though not embraced in the text covered by this lesson, the lesson will be incomplete if it be not extended so as to include Gideon's victory. The expedient which he is directed to employ is successful. The lamps, pitchers, and trumpets accomplish the desired end. The host of the Midianites are panic-stricken. They cry, and run, and fly. They trample one another down. In the darkness, and confusion, and terror they attack one another. Every man fears in every man an enemy. All discipline is lost. The army becomes a vast self-destroying mob. The overthrow is complete. One hundred and twenty thousand are killed.

Important results follow this victory. The nation is twice saved by it, politically and religiously. Delivered from their distress, and delivered from their apostasy; and all turning, under God, upon the faith and heroism of one inconspicuous man. One man, with right on his side, and thoroughly in earnest, can achieve wonders. Witness Moody, in Scotland and England, to-day; witness Hammond, in California;—the "least in your Father's house," in some respects; but, called of God, responsive to his call, and dead in earnest! Let us thank God for the Gideons. And let us, in our small measure, ourselves be Gideons.

SELECTIONS.—1. English Teachers' Notes, in S. S. Journal.—"What's the application?"

Not in this case, I think, the warfare of the individual Christian against his own sins. Rather the great battle going on in the world between Christ and antichrist, between the usurper and the rightful King of kings; the battle "sown by Heber—"

"The Son of God goes forth to war— Who follows in his train?"

This is the warfare waging everywhere, without and ignorance and misery. The warfare in which every faithful minister and missionary and teach-

er is engaged, and in which every Christian should bear his part.

Who are they that form Christ's army? Some come not at all "to the help of the Lord against the mighty," like Issachar in the case before us, and like Reuben and others on a former occasion. (Chap. 5: 16, 17, 23.)

Some come forward with enthusiasm, but draw back at the first sight of the work to be done, like the thirty-two thousand.

Some remain in the army; they do not desert, but they show no burning zeal, no eager self-denial, and though they will share in the results of victory it is not they whom Christ can place in the posts of honor, and danger, and responsibility.

Some, however, are ready to take up their cross and follow their great Leader. Is their number limited? Not by God. Had all the ten thousand been like the three hundred, there would have been no need for reduction, for even though so many, they would have given God the glory of the victory. No, we may all be among the "three hundred" if we will.

What are the weapons in this warfare? (1.) The Gospel trumpet—the free proclamation of Christ's salvation everywhere. (2.) The torch of Divine truth—a light to lighten every man. (3.) The earthen vessel; the human agency through which the truth is conveyed. "We have this treasure," says St. Paul, "in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." (2 Cor. 4: 7.)

Observe Gideon's order to his little army, ver. 17—"Look on me, and do likewise." So must the Christian soldier "look unto Jesus," and "follow his steps." (Heb. 12: 2; 1 Pet. 2: 21.)

Lesson in Verse.

GIDEON'S ARMY.—JUDGES, vii: 1-8.

BY MRS. J. P. HALLARD.

In the valley by Moreh the enemy lay, Both Midian and Amalek in hostile array, And gathering to battle from Judea's coasts At the sound of his trumpet, came Gideon's host. Strange words from the Lord came to Gideon that day—

"Your men are too many; lest Israel say 'Mine own hand hath saved me,' let all now depart And return to their homes, who are fearful of heart."

With a handful of men, lamps and pitchers in hand, The watch-word was given at their leader's command:

"The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," they cry;

In surprise and dismay, lo! the enemy fly.

Now glory to him to whom glory is due, Who saves not by many—who saves not by few; 'Not by might or by power,' once again came the word,

But victory to him who is strong in the Lord.

—[Advance "Bible Studies."]

Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville is rapidly recovering from its overflow the past winter. It seemed a terrible thing while it lasted, but friends told us the real loss is much less than at first estimated. Perhaps fifty thousand may cover all, while there are some resulting positive advantages. One is, that by municipal law all cellars are to be filled with sand. This must benefit largely the sanitary condition of the city, removing one active source of sickness. In the remodeling of things, many of the stores have put on new and improved appearances, in advance of the condition of things before. The aid tendered them by neighboring cities was both a great relief, as also an expression of kindly sympathy very much appreciated by the people of Marysville. We were told that this aid amounted to over forty thousand dollars.

This overflow has seemed to give no real check to the prosperity of the city. All enterprises are advancing as before. Still, in some respects, the recovery from the losses is slow, especially in regard to the churches. As all expenses for religious good are dependent upon voluntary aid, men in disaster are inclined to move slowly in rendering the aid needed in religious improvement. The Presbyterians suffered least; the Methodists next; the Baptists next; and the Episcopalians the most. Rev. Dr. Mathews, pastor of the Presbyterians, remains at his work with his people, and is highly esteemed by all. The other three pastors found it best, or necessary, to be absent from their churches more or less. But all the places of public worship are being renovated, and will soon be again restored to their usual conditions. The city schools are in full operation, and prospering. Business is active and all things look cheerful and prospering.

OROVILLE.

Oroville is twenty-eight miles north of Marysville, on the Feather river just where it leaves the cañon of the mountain, at a good point both for mining and also for extensive trade with the mountains and the farming regions of the valleys. It is the county seat of Butte county, and the terminus of a railroad from Marysville in this direction. It is a pleasant town, well built, with pleasant surroundings; a good graded school of over two hundred scholars, and one good church. The people are harmoniously united in the one Christian organization, Congregational, with an excellent and popular minister, Rev. Mr. Walsh. Strong efforts, with superior inducements, are made to win him back to Great Britain, but it is earnestly hoped he may stay in America.

CHICO.

Twenty-two miles further up this valley is Chico, at a point of first importance in the Great North for business. No better agricultural lands are to be found in the Sacramento Valley than in the region of Chico. It is a large town, numbering about four thousand people, and rapidly increasing. The leading editor of one of the daily papers assured us there were fully five thousand in the village. They have Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist South, Roman, and Baptist churches, each with a good house of worship, except the first and last, and all have pastors. A larger portion of the people are accustomed to attend the churches here than almost any other town in the state. Besides these, there is a singular Christian Union, with a fine house of worship, and a minister, Rev. Mr. Wood, formerly of the M. E. Church South. They are a society of extreme, unfixated views as to religion, yet acknowledging Christianity. The schools of Chico are flourishing and first-class, under city organization; but the place met with a great educational loss, as all acknowledge, in the burning of the Academy of Rev. Mr. Woodman. It is yet uncertain as to his rebuilding; but in place of this enterprise, just at this time Mr. Woodman is engaged in publishing a large work, called "The Study of God in Nature and Revelation," arranged in a hundred lessons, with full questions attached to each, for Bible classes. The whole work shows much careful thought, ability, originality, sincerity, piety, and aims at a rational explanation of great facts, the causes of which revelation does not stop to explain. If it can endure the tests of more fully developed science, very well. The first edition, now being issued from the press, with twenty-five fine illustrations, consists of five thousand copies, and is sold, each, we believe, at four dollars and a half.

Another twenty-five miles, passing the pleasant village of Tehama, and one comes to the county seat of Tehama county, called Red Bluffs. It is named from the high, steep bluff overhanging the river on which it stands, upon the edge of a plateau of miles of rich farming land, giving it a beautiful position. It has Presbyterian and Baptist churches, well attended, with good pastors, and prospering. The Methodists also hold worship, but in the court-house. It has one good graded school.

To the north of here are many scattering settled neighborhoods, but nothing to be called a village for near thirty miles, to Redding or Shasta. This last old town of '49 yet remains quite a place, and is likely to continue so. They have one church, a union building, and now one pastor, Rev. Mr. Graves, Congregational. Mr. Graves has endeavored to do all one lone minister can do for a vast region, in visiting Redding, Shasta, Lewiston, Weaverly, Douglas Camp, Junction, Hay Fork, and other places, the extremes seventy miles apart. For all of Trinity county, and, we think, for all of Shasta county, Mr. Graves is the only Protestant minister in Christian labor. One of the great religious problems of California is, How shall the vast desolations of the State be supplied? There is something wrong somewhere, but how difficult to remedy!

On the return by railroad, one of the pleasant and promising new towns we visited was Biggs' Station, twelve miles west of Oroville. This must ultimately become a place of large business, for a great agricultural region surrounds it. But space and time are limited.

Jottings from the "Hub."

Boston, March 22d, 1875.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Vine Street Congregational Society held a meeting a few evenings since, to take action on the resignation of their pastor, Rev. John O. Means, who has been elected to the position of Secretary of the Congregational Publishing Co., which position he has accepted. The members of the Church and Society were united in their expressions of regret that circumstances should have induced Mr. Means to think of severing his connection with them, and it was voted that he be requested to withdraw his resignation, remaining as pastor with an assistant, to be secured immediately. Mr. Means has since decided that he cannot well remain, and, consequently, the church has only the option left of filling his place, which will be done so soon as a gentleman of culture and profound theological views can be obtained. Mr. Means, although withdrawing from active duty as pastor, will still be heard from as occasion may offer, which will no doubt be frequent.

The Baptist ministers, at their weekly meeting this morning, had before them the subject of "what position the church ought to take in reference to amusements?" The subject was quite freely discussed, but nothing definite was arrived at, although most of the speakers thought that the church could not countenance theaters, dancing, and such like amusements. The question is open for discussion at the next meeting, and will, no doubt, be pretty thoroughly discussed. At this meeting, the committee to whom was referred the Centennial movement of the Baptist Educational Commission, for the better endowment of schools of higher learning supported by Baptists, reported in favor of dollar subscriptions, or larger ones, from all members of the denomination in the State, the sum to be divided as nearly as possible as follows: \$100,000 to the Newton Theological Institute; \$60,000 Worcester Academy; \$50,000 each to Brown University, Colby University, and to the American Baptist Missionary Society; the money raised to be used for permanent investments on building only.

Rev. Elmer H. Capen, who has been selected to take the position held by Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, as President of Tufts College, represents the alumni element of the support of the Universalist college, an element which, as itself has thought, has not been so much considered as would be well for this young institution. Mr. Capen is within a year of forty, and was born in Stoughton. He graduated at Tufts, in the class of 1860, and afterwards at the Harvard Law School, and he was admitted to the Boston bar and gave promise of success. Mr. Capen is a young President, but he has to the highest degree the temperament and habits of a student, and his growth can hardly fail to be rich in useful work. In the official relations to which he has been called he is pledged to be independent, as he will by disposition and circumstances be progressive, in the better sense of that much-abused word.

Of the seven million Israelites which, by estimate, are to be found on the face of the globe, Boston claims somewhere in the neighborhood of three thousand as her citizens who in their fruition still keep up their peculiar institutions. The first settlement of Jews in Boston was shortly after the Revolution, and this Hebrew colony has grown and thrived until the present, numbering among its members men of influence and wealth, who to-day stand side by side with those who are helping in the advancement of that which is good in our city. Distinctive in character among this people are their synagogues, where the law, as given by Moses from the mount of fire, is still taught, and the imposing ritual

of the ancient Levitical priesthood is still as solemnly observed as in the great and glorious temple reared by Solomon. The largest Hebrew congregation in this city worships at the synagogue on Warrenton street, and is known as *Ohabei Shalom* (the Friends of Peace). The next largest congregation is that which worships in the temple of Adath Israel, on Pleasant street. The services at this synagogue, of which the curious stranger may be a spectator any Friday evening, are not widely different, to outward appearance, from an ordinary service in a Christian church. A fine quartette, the members of which, we learn, are Christians, leads the singing. The only portion of the service in which the Hebrew tongue is introduced is during the prayers, which are read by the Rabbi. It is worthy of mention that the Jews of Boston, while adhering in the main with great tenacity to the religion of their fathers, are not wholly untouched by the liberalizing and changing spirit of modern times. There are orthodox and reform Hebrews nowadays; and as an illustration of the spirit of the latter, it may be said that the idea of changing the observance of the Sabbath to the Christian Sunday finds much favor with them—a very serious innovation, everything considered.

The number of those who will welcome the appearance of a volume of sermons by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody is, we are confident, very large. He is so well known in this community and in all centers of culture throughout the land, and is so kindly respected for his learning, his wisdom, his lofty character, his noble catholicity, and his earnest fidelity in all good works, that all who by seeing, by reading, or by hearing have come to a knowledge of him expect an unusual degree of satisfaction from whatever he does. The discourses in the volume entitled "Christian Belief and Life," just published by Roberts Bros., of Boston, were written for the audience that worships on Sunday in the chapel of Harvard University. They are characterized by vigorous grasp of the themes, wonderful clearness in the presentation of the lesson he desires to enforce, a winning grace of sympathy, and a quality of earnest sincerity that commands confidence.

AMICUS.

WEBER
PIANOS ARE THE BEST
ANOTHER TRIUMPH!
Read the following testimonial from the
Pacific Mail Steamship
COMPANY.
New York, Aug. 25, 1874.

A. WEBER, Esq.,
Dear Sir:—I have been very much pleased to purchase from your firm for our new iron steamers, Colima, Acapulco, Granada, and Colon, having given entire satisfaction, we have decided to give you the order for two Concert Grand Pianos for the City of Peking and City of Tokio. Please send on board the City of Peking the best Grand Piano you can make. We believe yours the best Piano made, and trust you will again prove it in this instance.
Yours truly,
RUFUS HATCH,
Managing Director
SHERMAN & HYDE,
PACIFIC COAST AGENTS,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MUSIC DEALERS
Kearny and Sutter Sts., San Francisco.

Selected Miscellany.

Who Should Come to California?

In the early history of our State, this was a question easy of answer. At the time when gold mining could be conducted with pick and pan; when the long voyage around the Horn, or the extensive freighting by the Isthmus gave the products of home industry a ready sale at prices amply remunerative, while still in competition with articles thus imported; any man who could raise the means to place himself on our shores could find work and wages, if not at the special business for which his previous training best fitted him, then at some other occupation awaiting only a willing mind, and eye and hand guided by average judgment and common sense.

But the times are far different now. The combinations of capital for the prosecution of almost every branch of mechanical industry as well as the procurement of the precious metals, together with the introduction of labor-saving machines, render it quite as difficult for the poor man to undertake them with reasonable prospect of success, as in the more densely populated parts of the States.

The cultivation of by far the largest portion of our State with wheat prevents the constant employment of any very large number of workers in the agricultural sections. An army of men is needed to put in the crop, and perhaps two-thirds of the number to gather them; but between these demands the growing crops take care of themselves, and after the harvest no further work can be had till the early rains again call the farmer afield.

A diversified culture would prove of incalculable advantage, not only to the farmer himself—who now sells his products at wholesale, and is compelled to pay retail prices, with heavy transportation charges for all he consumes—but to every interest of our State; by affording regular, steady work to thousands who now eat up the savings of their months of toil during the succeeding months of enforced idleness.

This state of affairs has caused a plethora of laborers, a reduction of wages, and a wide-spread uneasiness amongst those who come to the State with no capital except determined spirits, strong hands, and high hopes. More than these are actually needed to insure success, and the man who cannot command a few hundred dollars, upon which to live while looking about him after his arrival, had better think twice before investing his little all in fare and food on the way.

California offers rich rewards to well-directed industry, but that industry must be coupled with capital. A growing difficulty in producing interest by loaning money on good security, is inducing its investment in manufactures more rapidly with each new year. But as yet we deserve in no sense the name of a manufacturing State, nor can artisans expect, in any considerable numbers, to find employment even at less than current wages.

What Intelligent Industry may Accomplish.

They make land improvements on a grand and enduring scale in those "effete monarchies" beyond the sea. A map of the Province of North Holland, made three hundred years ago, shows a bare network of marshy lands, protected from the north by a range of sand hills, and enclosed within its meshes vast bodies of navigable water—the mere outline of a country entirely unpromising for habitation, and afflicted with a most rigorous climate. This whole province is now a smiling, fertile land, busy with every form of industry, and one of the world's great centers of prosperity. In a few years, when works now in hand shall be completed, there will remain no water within its wide boundaries save in the embanked canals, where, high above the level of the fields, the lifted waters flow to the ocean, and afford channels for the vast commerce of the country. Arrangements are already being made for the drainage of the Zuider Zee, a work which will cost over \$50,000,000, and will take ten or twelve years for its preparation alone. When this enormous dike shall have been built, and new channels shall have been made for the rivers which flow into it, it will take sixty-three enormous engines several years (working day and night) to pump out its water, which has an area of 80,000 acres and an average depth of about ten feet. A survey has been made of the whole bottom, and the plan of improvement includes the division of the land and the construction of the canals (for drainage and for communication) which are to serve the future generations who are to inhabit it.

A Philadelphia paper says: The unusual severity of the past winter, and the stagnation in trade, has manifested itself even in the attendance at the public schools. All the lower classes have fallen off greatly in numbers, and many divisions have been dropped for want of attendance. In other schools inducements have been offered by the teachers to their pupils, in order that the number in the class might not fall below the standard fixed by the Board of Education, which, by the way, was reduced in December last, owing to the same cause. Parents could not afford to send their children to school; they had no clothes to wear, the father was out of work, with gloomy prospects before him of living the winter through, and he had had too hard a struggle in feeding them to provide the little ones with sufficient clothing.

It is rather cool in a San Francisco paper to advise a young man "to go West."

Beautify Your Homes.

The question of how farms and homes are to be improved should naturally lead the farmer to think first of the surroundings of the home. The need of giving attention to this department is apparent to all who go about the country, and see the door-yards and slovenly manner in which farming is carried on by some. The suggestion for improvement frequently receives the reply: "It costs too much money." But this is not true. Farmers who have the most money and are the possessors of bank stock, sadly neglect their premises, while others, with an eye to neatness and a taste for improvements, have everything in good shape, with but little means to do it with. The example of England and France is an illustration, and shows how the humble peasant, who cultivates but a small piece of land, not only makes it pay largely, but makes also an attractive, home-like residence, by the culture and taste displayed in its surroundings. A large sum of money is not required, but simply a little taste in arranging things to make them look pleasant and inviting to the eye. What a change would be wrought in the aspect of our farming districts, if the gardens and door-yards, which are too frequently filled with wood-piles, heaps of rubbish, a mixture of shade-trees, weeds, and grass, were converted into a smooth lawn, with tastefully arranged fruit trees and shrubbery. Tree culture, from the seed or from transplanting, costs but little effort, and no money, and how much it adds to the ornamental as well as useful! Let some farmer take the course of improvement suggested, and it would do much to educate the taste of the whole neighborhood. We have in mind an illustration of this, in one of the hill towns in this vicinity. The church without a pastor, looking seedy, the houses and fences were unpainted, and the enterprise of the town had run at a low ebb. A new minister took up his home there, bringing with him a wife, who, like himself, possessed culture, taste, and refinement. The parsonage was first painted, new fences and a new barn were built, the surroundings of the church-yard were improved, trees set out, etc., which was a suggestion to others, and the neighborhood was soon improved in the same manner. How much more attractive are dwelling-houses and farms surrounded with trees, and it really costs so little to do it!—[Springfield Homestead.]

I Can, and I Will.

These two little words have a significance that none other in the language can have. How they help a man to stride right over almost insurmountable obstacles. When success seems hopeless, *I can*, and *I will*, serve as grappling-irons to hitch right on to the opposing obstacle and roll it out of the way; and then they lay hold of the man himself, and pull him clear of doubts and fears, and make him feel that he is a man, and that he can accomplish anything within the pale of possibility. Whenever he begins to waver and despond, or all looks thick darkness, *I can*, and *I will*, dispel the gloom in a moment, and the sweet sunshine of hope beams out with such effulgence that he feels that he has strength and courage to surmount all obstacles that lie in his path to success.

If young men, and young women, too, would only repeat these two little words over and over when they feel their courage begin to waver in any worthy undertaking, they would find in them a sovereign tonic that would strengthen and build them up into noble and successful men and women.

We are too apt to look on the dark side of life; too apt to be disheartened over life's slightest cares, perplexities, and trials—and then, it is so easy for us to allow "I can't, and there is no use trying," to creep in before we think of the glorious words, "I can and I will," that many a one who might have occupied a high rank has remained away down, down on the ladder of fame.

It is natural for us to be disheartened and fail to carry out our high aspirations and noble resolves when life's cares and trials weigh heavily, but we should draw consolation from the fact that anything worth possessing is worth gigantic and constant efforts, and that if success rolled in upon us like light and air, the whole world would have it, too, and it would not be successful, but common to all, and no man would be greater than another. 'Tis, then, the almost insurmountable obstacles that are thickly strewn in every path to success, that afford opportunities for men to be great or little; *I can*, and *I will*, are the levers that will pry every obstacle out of a man's way unless lack of ambition and energy make him too weak to handle them.

In New York city, the total number of new buildings erected in 1873 was 1,311, at an estimated cost of \$22,276,645; there were alterations made in 1,139, at an estimated cost of \$3,496,995, or a total disbursement for buildings during the year of \$25,773,640. For the year 1874 new plans to the number of 1,388 were filed in the Department of Buildings; estimated cost of structures, \$16,786,077. During the same period 1,429 plans for alterations were submitted, estimated to cost \$3,532,147. Total for the year, \$20,318,224, a decline of \$5,455,426, or considerably over 25 per cent. in the short space of twelve months.

"Why don't you hold up your head in the world as I do?" asked a haughty lawyer of a sterling old farmer. "Squire," replied the farmer, "see that field of grain. The well-filled heads hang down, while those only that are empty stand upright."

Matting.

As the summer is approaching, and the time of matting draws near, it may be well to call the attention of housekeepers to the fact, as there is a right way to do everything, there is a right way to put down Canton matting. It is the almost universal practice to put it down wrong. Most persons cut the lengths, and then, laying the breadths in their proper places on the floor, proceed to drive a vast number of tacks up and down the edges. This method serves the purpose of keeping the covering very tightly on the floor, but it injures the boards and ruins the matting. Every tack breaks one straw, and perhaps more.

These Canton mattings are made on boats, where they are woven in short pieces about two yards long. These short pieces are afterwards joined together on the shore in lengths of about forty yards. It is easy to see where the two-yard pieces are joined, and the first thing to be done, after the matting is cut into the proper lengths, is to sew these places across and across on the wrong side to keep the joints from opening. Then sew the breadths together, and tack it to the floor in the same way that you treat a carpet. Matting made in this way will last fully twice as long as where they are tacked in every breadth. A good matting should last six or seven years.—[Scribner for April.]

A Place open for Settlement.

We learn that there is a good deal of rich grain land up in the Modoc country that is open to settlement, but it is so far from the seaports and railroads, and transportation by teams so far, that raising grain for shipment does not pay. Now just such places can be made very profitable by stocking with swine. A few hundred acres in grain will grow and fatten an immense number of shoats, and there is no more profitable business, where grain can be abundantly produced upon cheap lands. A header can cut whatever is needed to reserve for seed and for feed, which can be stacked and sheltered cheaply with long straw or other cover. Almost the entire expense of harvesting and putting in the crops can be saved after the first year, as the grain will volunteer where hogs run about as good as if the ground were plowed and sown each season. At any rate, the expense of the grain crop would not be much, while the profit from the hogs' pork, bacon, and lard would be very large. Fences would be required, at least enough to confine the hogs or to protect the grain, a part of the year. A small colony of farmers could go together with a settled plan, and by co-operation save much expense of fencing, and in other ways benefit each other.

This idea is worth the attention of those looking for homes and a profitable branch of farming. Many of the so-called out-of-the-way districts are adapted to some profitable system of culture, and a few families going together could surround themselves with all the advantages of civilization, make money by farming, build up fine houses, schools, etc., and by making improvements and developing the resources of the locality, make their places desirable and valuable. No place is considered "out of the world" when it is once well settled and improved; and it frequently happens that such places as seem the farthest off before settlement, become grand centers of wealth and civilization.

Kalsomine.

This is the time of year for house cleaning, and, apropos to the season, comes the following, from a correspondent of the Country Gentleman:

To kalsomine a good-sized room with two coats, take ten pounds of whiting, dissolved in hot or boiling water; one-fourth of a pound of glue (which should have been put to soak in a pint of water the night before) may now be melted slowly on the back of the stove, stirring frequently. To color a beautiful tint, get two ounces of ultramarine blue and one ounce of Venetian red; mix separately with cold, soft water, and strain through a stocking or thin cloth, each in a separate vessel. The whiting may now be stirred well; if too thick add more hot water, and strain through a flour sieve into a good-sized pot. Add some of the blue and red, alternately, till you get the desired shade, which may be ascertained by putting a little of the mixture on a piece of paper and drying by the fire. When your color is determined, pour in the glue; and after mixing well, apply the wash hot to the walls, brushing in any direction, then as it mixes better than if put on too carefully. On white walls two coats are necessary; but after the room is once done, one coat is sufficient. Should the ceiling have to be done, put on the whiting alone first, then reheat the wash and add the paints and glue, the latter to be light colored, if the walls are to be white. Common glue will answer for a painted wall. A paper border finishes the room perfectly—makes any room neat and pretty. Should the second coat not be put on till next day, heat the mixture, as the glue will not mix with the other ingredients unless pretty warm.

The sum total of appropriations made by the last Congress was \$175,304,265.33, or \$1,714,454.10 less than those of the previous year. It was made up as follows: Post Office, \$37,524,360; Pension, \$30,000,000; Sundry Civil, \$26,622,682.70; Army, \$27,933,830; Legislative, Executive, etc., \$18,886,229.99; River and Harbor, \$6,662,078.07; Naval, \$17,001,306.40; Indian, \$5,674,544.55; Consular and Diplomatic, \$1,374,984; Fortifications, \$850,000; Military Academy, \$364,740; Deficiency, \$3,009,498.62.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

I call your attention to my large and well-selected stock of

STOVES,

Parlor Stoves, Cooking Stoves, and the Richmond, Union and other improved

RANGES.

TINWARE, WOODENWARE, KITCHEN

And all other kinds of COOKING Utensils, which I am selling at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Also the Best English Table Cutlery, and Rodgers' Silver Plated Ware, etc.

SOLE AGENT FOR

C. W. STERRICK'S

Patent Steam Cooker!

The best and cheapest in use.

OLD STOVES

Repaired and Exchanged.

Metal Roofing, Jobbing, Plumbing and Water Piping. Also, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work executed in the best manner.

Particular attention paid to connecting Hot and Cold Water to Stoves and Ranges.

CHIMNEY TOPS PUT UP AND WARRANTED.

CHARLES BROWN,

18 Dupont St., Near Market.

[Removed from 724 Market Street.]

THE LADIES' FRIEND



CUTTING STAND AND TABLE, Combined.

A FOLDING LAPBOARD.

It is one of the neatest and handiest articles ever got up for woman's use. Its special object is for ladies to cut and lay out their work upon. They are excellent for writing, sketching and drawing. Also they make a good card table, or camp table, and a fine drafting board, as the legs neatly fold up. It is light, strong, and easily packed away, and does not occupy any more room than an ordinary lapboard.

It is patented, and State and County Rights for sale, and agents wanted by

VAN MATHIS, State Agent,

646 Market Street, May 18, San Francisco.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

For Purifying the Blood.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, makes a most effective and safe cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflictive. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, whose substance they disorganize and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Bronchitis and Empyema of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Boas or Erysipelas, Pimples, Scalds, Itch, Rheumatism, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO.

DEALERS IN

Clams, and all kinds of Shell Fish.

STALLS NOS. 57, 58 and 59.

California Market.

Entrance 417 Pine Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Fresh Baltimore and Transient Oysters and Sailed Dressing, the finest in the Market. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A.M. until Midnight.

MECHANICS! MECHANICS!

The Blue Store,

150 and 161 Second St., Near Howard.

Save money by buying your tools, French Band, Clock Spring, Butcher and Improved Jig Saws, at THE BLUE STORE. We have all descriptions of hand tools, hammers, hand saws, and all kinds of machinery, and we warrant to work well. Agents for PALMER'S PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT.

BRADY & WILSON.

150 and 161 Second St., San Francisco.

Look to Your Interest!

For many years chemists and others have experimented in mixing India Rubber with Oil, Lead, etc., in order to produce a perfectly water-proof paint, and at last successful in the effort, have formed a chemical combination of Rubber with oil, which when applied becomes hard and elastic enough to not crack or peel, from the action of the atmosphere, with a gloss equal to work finished with varnish. THE PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT COMPANY, of San Francisco, California, together with the RUBBER PAINT COMPANY, of Cleveland, Ohio, own all the patents covering perfect combinations like the above, which is known and sold by them as "RUBBER PAINT."

In 1866, the Rubber Paint was manufactured in the United States. In 1870, Amasa Eaton, Esq., of San Jose, Cal., sent to Cleveland, Ohio, for this paint for his residence, (he having lived there and knowing its merits) which was the first used on the Pacific Coast, and which proved so superior in appearance and lasting qualities, compared with other paints, that others were induced to do the same, until over ten thousand gallons of this Rubber Paint have been imported from Ohio and used in and about San Jose, and in every case with the most pleasing results, and where it has superseded all other paints.

The great demand for the Rubber Paint induced this Company to purchase of the Cleveland, Ohio, and New York Rubber Paint Co., the patents for this coast, and are now manufacturing this paint in all colors, in large quantities, and have cut the price below the best lead and oil paints. The RUBBER PAINT is prepared in PURE WHITE, in all colors and other colors, comprising any number of different shades and put up ready for use, being a great advantage, as it can be spread by any one. It flows from the brush freely, works easily, and settles promptly. It is available for all kinds of painting, and may be used with equal advantage on iron, stone, wood brick, or plaster. After several years' trial and the severest tests, we confidently assert that \$2.00 worth of Rubber Paint will cover more surface, and do it better, than \$5.00 worth of white lead and oil, and will last twice as long. Two coats of the RUBBER PAINT are better than three coats of ordinary paint.

For further information send for SAMPLE CARD and PRICE LIST.

REFERENCE:

AN JOSE, March 20th, 1875.

PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT CO., San Francisco.—Gentlemen:—I have used and sold the Rubber Paint in this city during the last four years. I have about one hundred buildings painted with the Rubber Paint. Among the prominent ones are the State Normal School, Gates Institute, City Market; the residences of Josiah Belden, J. W. Hinds, President of the Bank, J. E. Argueta, Santa Clara, etc. It has never failed to give satisfaction, with a test of from one to four years, so that its durability has been well tested. My sales last year were nearly five thousand gallons.

Truly Yours, AMASA EATON.

CARE, EDWIN MOODY, San Francisco.

AMASA EATON, San Jose.

WILLEY & RINALDO, San Jose.

WALLACE EVERSON, Oakland.

F. B. SHATTUCK, Oakland.

ISAAC KNOX, Esq.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

NO. 207 SACRAMENTO STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

JESSE HEALY,

ANDREW DE FOREST, Proprietors.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

THEN USE THE BEST.

THE

Averill Chemical Paint

WILL LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG AS THE VERY BEST lead and oil, without CHALKING; is of any desired color. It is prepared for immediate application, requiring no Oil, Turpentine or Drier, and does not spoil by standing any length of time. It is equally as good for inside as for outside work, over old work as well as new; in fact, where any paint can be used the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT will be found superior to any other. Any one can apply it who can wash, brush, or brush. It is just the Paint for the age. It is sold by the gallon only.

One gallon covers 30 square yards & coats.

For further information, send for sample card and price list.

OFFICE AND DEPOT:

No. 117 Pine Street, near Front.

FACTORY:

Cor. Fourth and Townsend Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

January 1875.

EMILY R. EASTMAN,

ARTIST,

ROOM 13,

235 Kearny St., San Francisco.

Photographs Painted and Retouched in Ink, from the smallest to full life-size, always in the most satisfactory manner, on very moderate terms. sep10t

W. S. REYNOLDS,

California Labor Exchange,

NO. 5 POST STREET,

Cor. Montgomery and Market Sts., San Francisco.

(Established 1864.)

Particular attention given to selection of Male and Female Help for city and country, comprising Farmers, Mechanics, Miners, Laborers, Married Couples for Ranches, Servant Girls, Etc., of any nationality, free of charge to employer.

Lady in charge of Female Department.

At home, male or female; \$25 per week, day or evening. No charge. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. E. REYNOLDS, 5 Post St., San Francisco.

Work for all.

At home, male or female; \$25 per week, day or evening. No charge. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. E. REYNOLDS, 5 Post St., San Francisco.

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Literary Notices.

CHRIST AND HUMANITY: With a Review, Historical and Critical, of the Doctrine of Christ's Person. By Henry M. Goodwin. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1875. 12mo. 404 pp. For sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

This work is an attempt to add something to Christology, by assuming the identity of Christ's divinity and humanity. The author regards the divine and the human everywhere as homogeneous—the same in kind though different in degree—but in Christ as one and the same. And on this basis he considers that when he became man he took no new nature, but merely determined his own previously existing divine-human nature in the direction of humanity; emptying himself of certain divine attributes and coming under human limitations. Consequently, there was absolutely but one nature, as well as one personality and one consciousness, in him. The incarnation was not something foreign to the pre-existing nature, but its natural sequel. In this way the bifid conceptions which have divided, or distracted, and bewildered Christologists, are avoided, and there is, in the manifested Christ, a real divinity, reduced in attributes and consciousness, having as its pneuma, or center of personality, the indwelling but limited divine-human Logos, the original, typical Man, the root and ground of all men; and these two, the divinity and the humanity, are one and the same.

This view was first brought out by the author in a sermon before the General Association of Illinois, in 1860, and subsequently published in the *New Englander*. It is here reproduced, and followed by six other discourses, developing incidental and collateral points, and strengthening the position. The last half of the volume is made up of the historical and critical review of the doctrine of Christ's person.

The way in which the book is made up accounts for a certain lack of logical grasp of the whole subject in its method. It lacks in unity, and steady advancement, from beginning to end. But, though the development is open to this criticism, the author handles the subject with great clearness and vigor. He is a trained thinker, and uses language with precision.

We do not think this theory leaves the subject free from difficulties. It encounters the objection that Christ, the eternal Logos, emanating from the Father, could vacate his divine attributes, his very consciousness of divinity, even, and begin, so to speak, his consciousness of personality anew, like a human infant. Yet the author holds "that divine love, aided by divine power, is able not only to sympathize with, but really to become that which it loves and seeks to save, even to the renunciation of its infinitude and its divine attributes, so far as they differ from the human." (P. 238.) Again, in speaking of the homogeneity of the divine and human, he overlooks the fact that, as the one is eternal and the other created, the one infinite and the other finite, this of itself must make a broad difference in kind between the two. But, apart from new difficulties which this hypothesis raises, we regard it as a valuable, scholarly, thoughtful contribution to the central fact, the central mystery as well, we must still believe, of history. It makes the personality of Jesus more simple, comprehensible, human. It raises man to his real dignity, as created in the image of God; a fact too often overlooked or its significance undervalued.

We should have been glad, however, if the author had given us an examination of the significant scriptures bearing on the subject of Christ's nature, not carrying his hypothesis to them, but seeing whether it issues from them, rather than the old theory of two natures united in one personality—a personality unique and comprehending in its strange compass at once divinity and humanity.

But if the effect of the discussion should be to lead to higher conceptions of the nature of man, as having God-like attributes in reason, as distinguished from understanding, in conscience, and will, and to break down the common notions of the antagonism between the human and the divine nature, the book will do a good service. The author, in thorough consistency, holds to the spiritual philosophy; and it is refreshing, in this age of materialism, when an effort is made to reach and explain man and everything about him, from beneath, to find a writer who takes the higher and truer view, and who reaches and explains man as coming down from God, and of God, though he has marred and defiled himself by sin.

LIBRARIES OF THE FUTURE.—The *Boston Advertiser*, in speaking of the pro-

digions increase of books, adverts to the fact that the British Museum has increased, since 1838, from 235,000 to 1,100,000 volumes. It speaks, also, of the vast increase which must arise from the preservation of newspapers and other periodicals, and then adds: "Now the most serious problem to be solved is not to find room for these collections. This is a difficulty which may possibly be met, in respect to newspapers and similar publications, by reproducing them in microscopic proportions through the aid of photography. Nor will there be any special difficulty in cataloguing the contents of the largest library. But the grand problem to be solved is, How shall these enormous stores of literature be made accessible to the reading public? The British Museum's written catalogue for its million books is contained in 1,522 volumes. Should the printed catalogue of the French national library be completed on the scale with which it has been commenced, it would fill nearly three hundred large octavo volumes for a million and a half books. But when the books reach ten millions, to consult a catalogue of fifteen thousand volumes will be a herculean labor. But with the solution of this problem we need hardly trouble ourselves at present. Very likely the difficulty will be very greatly lessened by the division of the books into classes, to be kept in separate halls, each with its own catalogue. It is hard to imagine, and yet it is not impossible, that many now using the public library may live to see its multitudinous treasures housed in some vast building or connected buildings, with its theological, historical, newspaper, poetry halls, and a dozen others, each with their million volumes."

MISCELLANY.—Max Muller is going to edit a translation of all the Oriental sacred books.—Dr. Thomas Hill has just completed a reply to Draper's "Conflict between Religion and Science." It will be found that Dr. Hill carries too good guns for Dr. Draper.—*Littell's Living Age* is having just now excellent papers in every number—we mean more excellent than even its high average.—Bayard Taylor is to give a course of lectures at Cornell, on German authors since 1750, including, of course, Goethe, Schiller, Heine.

EDUCATIONAL.

A BAPTIST VIEW OF CORNELL.—A correspondent of the *Examiner and Chronicle* gives an account of a revival in the Baptist church of Ithaca, New York: "In Ithaca, as in many University towns, there is much skepticism, and the calm effrontery with which it is avowed by many a young man is startling. There are young men who, when they came to Ithaca, rejoiced in a belief in God and the Savior, but who to-day scout the idea of a divine revelation, and boldly deny the existence of a personal God. The cause of such a disastrous change may be easily inferred. The Unitarians have taken a special interest in the young men of Cornell University. They have erected an attractive building a little way up the hill, upon the main avenue to and from the University building, and have sent here one of their strong men, a man of ripe culture, and possessing no ordinary oratorical ability. Jesus Christ and him crucified is too often crowded out by pleasing lectures upon ethics, literature, and philosophy, and not without success. But the gospel also has free course. Among the converts are the son of one, and the daughter of another Professor."

AUSTRALIAN LIBERALITY.—Melbourne has a University, which has recently received a gift worthy of Harvard. Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Ercildoune, has sent £30,000 to the Chancellor, intended for the erection of a hall, but free of conditions, and to be otherwise applied if the authorities think fit. In the letter forwarding the money Mr. Wilson writes: "It is now about twenty-three years since I first placed my foot on Australian soil, and during that time my exertions have been successful far beyond my expectations. Under these circumstances I feel that to Australia, the land of my adoption and the birthplace of my wife and children, I owe a debt of gratitude, which I now desire in some small degree to repay."

ROMANIST OVERTURES.—It is known that the Romanists have made overtures to the Board of Education of New York city, to turn over their school houses, of which they have a goodly share, to the Board, on some terms of compromise, which shall practically leave their schools in the hands of the Romanists still, only they will draw the public money, as they cannot now. The *Evangelist* says: "There appears to be a concerted movement all along the line and throughout the state by the Roman Catholics to obtain public money for the support of their sectarian schools."

Recently the Aldermen of Buffalo, representing the Board of Education, were appealed to in behalf of a scheme similar to that which has been advocated in this city. During the consideration of the subject, one of the Aldermen asked the chief spokesman of the Catholics: "Would the passage of a law or ordinance taking from our present school discipline the religious exercises and teachings to which you object be satisfactory to the petitioners?" The reply was as ambiguous as the petitions. "No, it would not. We want our own religion taught to our own children." The decision of the Board was, in substance, that the public schools are freely open to all, and that if anybody objects to their children associating with others, and prefers to give them a distinctive and sectarian education, they alone should be at the expense of it."

The Tombs of Greeley, Bennett, and Raymond.

Near the crest of a heavily-wooded declivity in Greenwood Cemetery is a plain marble shaft bearing the name of Henry J. Raymond. The tomb, although perfectly isolated, is yet within six rods of the most frequented part of the grounds. The lot was chosen by Mr. Raymond, and the selection is characteristic of the man. In public life he sought a place near the front, as was best illustrated by the great work of his life, the founding of the Times. In that he aimed at a middle line between the mental eccentricity of the Tribune and the moral eccentricity of the Herald, at the time of those great newspapers' greatest greatness, marking out for the Times a mean between the two extremes.

The costly tomb of James Gordon Bennett, conspicuously fronting one of the busiest avenues in the cemetery, is such a sepulcher in such a spot as Mr. Bennett might have been expected to choose, although the lot is believed to have been selected and the marbles chiseled under the direction of Mrs. Bennett. It was the day-dream of his life that by keeping the Herald in the vortex of New York business life, and by enlivening it with a wit that his successors have not understood, much less emulated, he might make it the journal of the future; and he did not hesitate to say as much. In a pecuniary sense he was prodigiously successful.

Horace Greeley's tomb appropriately looks out from under the abundant bows of Locust Hill upon the setting sun. The mound is temporarily marked by a modest slab that will tell who sleeps beneath it, until his fellow craftsmen erect their contemplated bronze memorial. The Greeley tomb, too, is typical of its occupant's former aspirations. It is seemingly sequestered and actually remote from the ornate mausoleums that New York fashion has reared in the City of the Dead; but it is visible at a great distance beyond the cemetery's boundaries, and the monument which the farmer-editor must have expected at the hands of his numerous admirers, will be a noteworthy feature of the landscape, to be admired by men of all nations as they sail in and out of our picturesque harbor. [N. Y. Sun.]

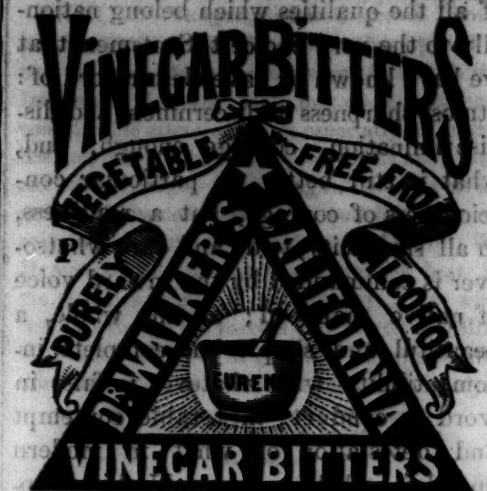
An Indiana Real Estate Operator Comes to Grief.

Mr. Woodruff, the real estate speculator of Indianapolis, Ind., and proprietor of "Woodruff Place," succeeded in involving himself beyond all hope of extrication. The aggregate amount of indebtedness to creditors, whose claims are secured by mortgages, is \$473,617.12; unsecured indebtedness, \$46,289.72; liabilities on notes or bills discounted, which ought to be paid by the drawers, makers, or acceptors, \$133,393; total liabilities, \$653,299.84. The secured indebtedness is covered by mortgages upon property, principally in Woodruff Place, valued in the list at \$596,500. One lot in Woodruff Place, on which there are mortgages to the amount of \$28,500, is valued at \$25,000. This, and two descriptions of land in Wayne County, form the total reality of the petitioner. The Wayne County lands are valued at \$5,000, and are encumbered by mortgages held by Harmon Woodruff, of Auburn, N. Y., to the amount of \$8,000. The other mortgage indebtedness is upon the Woodruff Place property. The personal property of the petitioner is estimated at \$4,090.35. To this Mr. Woodruff adds three policies of insurance upon his life, amounting to \$43,000.

There are signs of tax-reform all over the country. The latest State to wheel into line is Michigan. Its Senate is now discussing a proposition to raise revenue by the sale of liquor licenses. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers are to pay \$400 a year, and retailers \$200. The corresponding fees for the manufacture and sale of malt beverages are to be \$250 and \$100. A constitutional question may prevent the passage of this particular bill. The Michigan constitution requires State specific taxes to be collected by the State. These license fees are to be collected by the county treasurers and used for poor-relief, education, etc.

Seeds and Bulbs.

ILLUSTRATED SPRING CATALOGUE for 1875. NOW READY. Sent with a specimen copy of *The American Gardener*, a new illustrated Journal of Garden Art, edited by James H. Rouse, of New York. BEACHE, SON & CO., Seedsmen, 76 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. M. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Chatham Sts., New York. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

NEWARK LAND COMPANY

San Francisco Bay, Alameda Co., California. Title Perfect. Incorporated.

The NEWARK LAND COMPANY is now assuming shape, the cause of the delay being that the company will be prepared in March to take 3,000 people by steamboat and railroad to their town and lands in one excursion, which will be advertised. By reference to the Coast Survey Chart it will be seen that at Potrero Point, in front of Newark, the deep water comes all the way through the channel from the Pacific, with the C. P. R. R. running in a direct line through Livermore Pass, making the connecting point between all parts of the United States and by deep water to all parts of the globe and the greatest manufacturing point on the Bay of San Francisco—plenty of water, good climate, excellent soil, easy communication. This land will be sold at auction in April in acres and lots. This company will commence active operation in building, etc., soon. For all information, circulars, maps and subscription, apply at the office of the company, 434 California St., basement, opposite Bank of California, San Francisco.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK No. 6 Post Street, Masonic Temple, S. F.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held January 18th, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9 1/2) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7 1/2) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the semi-annual term ending January 21, 1875, payable on and after January 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

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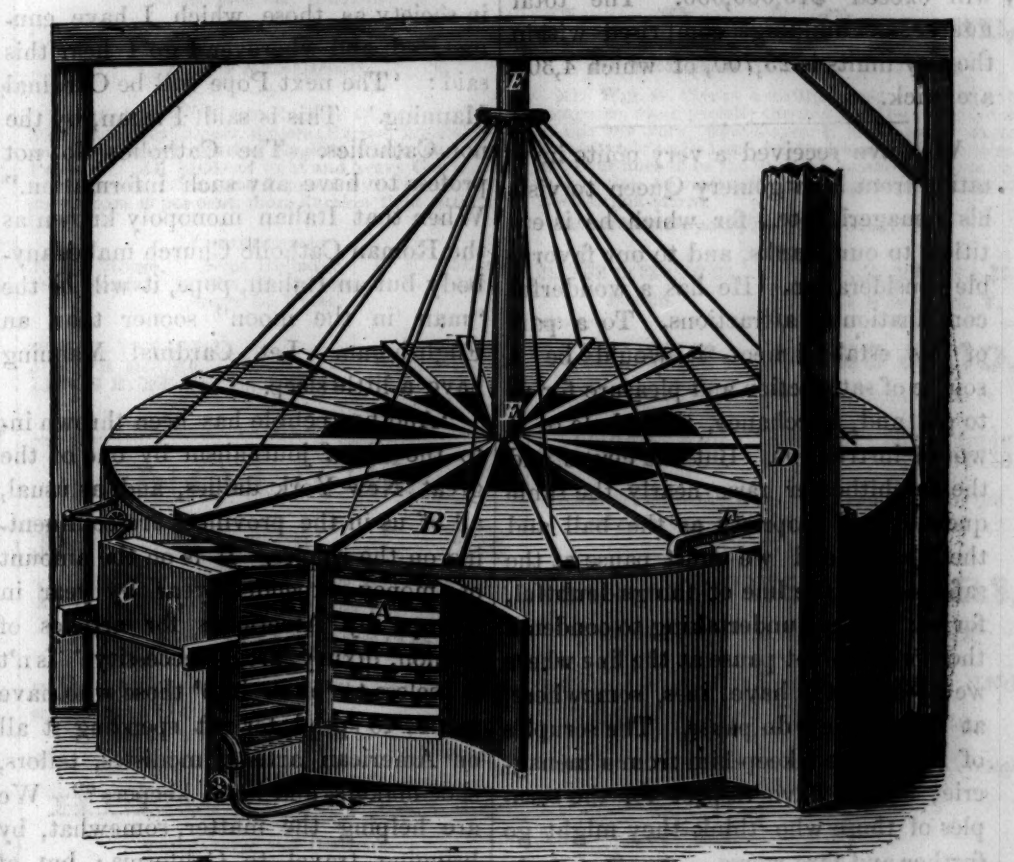
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The stock is now ready for delivery at the office of the Company. Persons at a distance desiring to subscribe, may make remittance by registered letter, or by express, directed "COMBINED COMSTOCK COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO," and their stock, with all further information they may require, will be forwarded by return mail.

CONSOLS. CONSOLS.

THE PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, APR. 22, 1875.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. Klose, Box 2248, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 p.m., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

EXPIRATIONS.—Look at the printed label on the first page of your paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires. Forward the money for renewal without further notice.

In his Directory for 1875 Mr. Langley makes the following estimates of our population in San Francisco: White males over twenty-one, 76,206; white females over eighteen, 44,000; white males under twenty-one, 43,572; white females under eighteen, 37,804; white males, names refused, and foreigners not taken in the canvass, 1,750; Chinese, male and female, 19,000; colored, male and female, 1,800; total permanent population, 225,132; to which should be added a large element of our population known as "floating," amounting to 5,000; total, 230,132. This, as compared with that of last year, exhibits a gain of 29,432, or about fifteen per cent.—a greater percentage of increase than for a similar period since 1850. At this rate, the population in 1880 will be 462,875.—The number of buildings erected during the year ending February 28th, is 1,389, of which 71 are of brick, at a cost of \$4,411,000; and 1,318 worth \$4,933,800; total, \$9,344,800. If the amounts disbursed in improving the water front and public streets, and in beautifying our parks and private residences, be added, the aggregate amount for improvements of all kinds for 1874-5 will exceed \$10,000,000. The total number of buildings comprised within the city limits is 23,700, of which 4,300 are brick.

We have received a very polite invitation from Montgomery Queen to visit his menagerie, etc., for which he is entitled to our thanks, and to our favorable consideration. He has a wonderful combination of attractions. To a part of his establishment it would be a source of satisfaction and pleasure for us to go, and, perchance, the whole of it would instruct us. But the circus and the amphitheater raise nearly the same questions of propriety as the ball and the theater, and we must pause at the safer side of the line of things doubtful, for us; without undertaking to condemn those who do not pause at the line where we do and still have lines, somewhere, at which they do pause. The scruples of no one need keep him from a menagerie; but we have respect for the scruples of those who think they might go further and fare worse.

The promises of the first two months of the year have not been kept. March and April have been fickle, windy, dry, and cold. Almost every signal change in the weather has been for the worse and not the better. It is now too late to look for any copious showers. It is, therefore, certain that most of the late sown crops will be failures. The total grain crop will, perhaps, reach the average of the last few years. The fruit crop will also be very good, notwithstanding some local failures. We are sorry for those whom the season is disappointing, and whose expectations must be deferred, if they are not defeated. It is hard to toil without immediate reward. Yet, how many in the world's moral and spiritual fields have their hopes blighted year after year? However, the harvests are not forever delayed. Times of reaping come.

The temporary buildings for the accommodation of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind were inaugurated last Saturday. A goodly number of invited guests met the Directors and the officers and teachers, and inspected the new premises, partook of their hospitalities, and otherwise enjoyed the visit. The ruins of the fine edifice that once was are now a mournful feature in the landscape; but apart from that, the charms of the scenery and the season are as great as ever, and it may be that it is even enhanced by the gradual changes that the years are bringing. The Institution, with most of its former pupils, resumed its sessions yesterday.

and hopes to move on without molestation till June, 1876. We congratulate all concerned on the auspicious opening.

R. T. Spinner, the last fourteen years Treasurer of the United States, whose peculiar signature, on the currency notes of the government, every person in the country has seen, has recently resigned his office. We wish he had held it two years more. But it matters not. He is becoming rather old, and is infirm in health. A successor will be found, but not his equal very soon. Sturdy, honest, capable, alert, his grasp was on every branch of the service in his department. Nothing escaped him. Not a cent was ever lost through him or his employees. In its financial department the government has been very fortunate and wise. No money has been lost except in some more remote agency; and all the losses together are less than one per cent. of the whole amount of money handled all these years. Whatever mistakes President Grant has made, he has made none in the Treasury Department. Here no administration was ever more successful. Spinner retires with the confidence, admiration, honor, and thanks of a great people.

George Q. Cannon, delegate from Utah, recently expressed himself as follows: "He looked upon free schools as a system of pauperism which would instill erroneous ideas into the youthful mind, calculated to render people dependent upon the state for all the necessities of life; and they might as reasonably expect food or clothes from public donations as to attain education from that source." That cannon needs spiking. It is one of the sort that went out of use when the spelling-book came in.

"A priest in Troy, N. Y., has a habit of taking a seat in a bar-room on Sunday afternoons, and watching the customers. It is said to be surprising to see how many persons look in simply to see what time it is, or where certain persons live." A hint to "Father" Gallagher, and some other fathers, whose children are always very "dry" or very "wet."

"I have seldom known an event," says a N. Y. Herald correspondent, "which has caused so much conversation in society as those which I have enumerated, and wherever I go I hear this said: 'The next Pope will be Cardinal Manning.' This is said, I mean, by the non-Catholics. The Catholics do not profess to have any such information." When that Italian monopoly known as the Roman Catholic Church makes anybody but an Italian, pope, it will be the "man in the moon" sooner than an Englishman. Let Cardinal Manning have a little sleep.

"Another pebble has been thrown into the sea of journalism by one of the great New York dailies, and, as usual, all of us in the provinces are commenting on the ripples. It is on the amount of money expended year by year in Europe by Americans for articles of fashion, luxury, art, or necessity. Isn't it useless to 'pitch into' those who have money to spend, for not spending it all on American artists, modistes, tailors, shoe-makers, and hotel keepers?" We are helping the matter, somewhat, by bringing travel to California; but, of course, we cannot furnish those "nice clothes" in which so many Eastern people "live and move and have their being." And right after this comes a Philadelphia paper, and says: "Our most fashionable towns are decked out in smuggled harnesses. Our ladies are arrayed in smuggled silks, and laces, and jewelry. Some of our staidest dwelling rooms shine with smuggled carpets and smuggled furniture; the costliest sideboards are furnished with smuggled wines and smuggled cigars. Everything serves for the Atlantic ocean is almost bridged, with steamers, and across it go more people in the course of a year than fifty years ago crossed the Alleghenies. Fifteen steamers sail from our ports weekly, carrying, in twelve months, nearly forty thousand cabin passengers, and draining this country yearly of \$40,000,000 in gold, for which there is no return to our mechanics, our manufacturers, or our tradesmen."

Thomas Carlyle once more unbends, and is almost genial and humorous over a painting of John Knox which he has seen. This is a part of what he writes:

"Here is a gentleman seemingly of a quite upstic, not to say stolid and thoughtless frame of mind; much at his ease in Zion, and content to take things as they come, if only they will let him sleep in a whole skin and digest his victuals. Knox, you can well perceive, in all his writings and in all his way of life, was emphatically of Scottish build; eminently a national specimen—in fact, what we might denominate the most Scottish of Scots, and to this day typical

of all the qualities which belong nationally to the very finest Scotchmen that we have known or have clear record of: utmost sharpness of discernment and discrimination, courage enough, and, what is still better, no particular consciousness of courage, but a readiness, in all simplicity, to do and dare whatsoever is commanded by the inward voice of native manhood; on the whole, a beautiful and simple but complete in word or conduct; inexorable contempt and detestation of what in modern speech is called humbug. Nothing hypocritical, foolish, or untrue can find harbor in this man; a pure and mainly silent tenderness of affection is in him; touches of genial humor are not wanting under his severe austerity; an occasional growl of sarcastic indignation against malfeasance, falsity, and stupidity; indeed, secretly an extensive fund of that disposition, kept mainly silent, though inwardly in daily exercise; a most clear-cut, hardy, distinct, and affectionate man; fearing God and without any other fear."

The following is a part of an article floating about in the papers: "No doubt Mr. Smith deserves credit for what he has done in his researches, but we are always sorry to have things published before they are finished. Half-truths, work half done, stories half told, are the bane of the world." George Smith has written a letter to the London *Telegraph* concerning his efforts to read the cuneiform tablets which were procured by him in Assyria, and deposited in the British Museum. These tablets contain the Chaldaic account of the creation and fall of man, and thus, at this comparatively late day of the world, their report comes to strengthen or weaken the Mosaic history, as recorded in the Bible, of the same great events. Mr. Smith, after giving an account of the discovery of the tablets, says that when complete they must have numbered nine or ten, and that the history as recorded on them of what occurred 'in the beginning' was much longer and fuller than the corresponding report in the book of Genesis. The narrative on the Assyrian tablets commences with a description of the period before the world was created, when there existed a chaos or confusion. The desolate and empty state of the universe, and the generation, by chaos, of monsters, are vividly given. The chaos is presided over by a female power named Tislat and Tiamat, corresponding to the Thalath of Berossus; but, as it proceeds, the Assyrian account agrees rather with the Bible than with the short account from Berossus. We are told in the inscriptions of the fall of the celestial being who appears to correspond to Satan. In his ambition he raises his hand against the sanctuary of the God of heaven, and the description of him is really magnificent. He is represented riding in a chariot through celestial space, surrounded by the storms, with the lightning playing before him, and wielding a thunderbolt as a weapon. This rebellion leads to a war in heaven, and the conquest of the powers of evil, the gods in due course creating the universe in stages, as in the Mosaic narrative, surveying each step of the work and pronouncing it good. The divine work culminates in the creating of man, who is made upright and free from evil, and endowed by the gods with the noble faculty of speech.

"To-morrow may never come to us. We do not live in to-morrow. We cannot find it in any title deeds. The man who owns whole blocks of real estate and great ships on the sea does not own a single minute of to-morrow. To-morrow! It is a mysterious possibility not yet born. It lies under the seal of mid-day, behind the veil of glittering confusions. Enjoy the present, whatever it may be, and not solicitous for the future; for if you take your foot from the present standing, and thrust it forward to to-morrow's event, you are in a restless condition. It is like refusing to quench your present thirst by fearing you will want a drink the next day. If to-morrow you should want, your to-morrow will come soon enough, though you do not hasten it. Let your trouble tarry till its own day comes. Enjoy blessings this day, if God sends them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly, for this day is ours. We are dead to yesterday, and not yet born to to-morrow." This is credited to that remarkable man, Jeremy Taylor. There is an argument in it for all over-anxious and distressed ones, who are continually borrowing trouble and living in dread of the possible ills of coming days. But we must live in the hereafter. We must live in the future as truly as in the present. We must let in the light of the eternal sun on this night of time. We must live as those who are to live forever. To-morrow is ours to anticipate.

pate and care for. We shall have to-morrow enough—mayhap, not in this world. We are to seize this day and use it, and enjoy it, because it is one of yesterday's to-morrows which has brought with it its promises, opportunities, and responsibilities.

Plans and Models in Life.

Which of us would dare to call himself the architect of his own fortune? Who would not change his past life if he could? There are few of us, perhaps none, whose lives are like a piece of architecture, where each stone is carefully shaped and fitted, and all are bound together by links of iron, to form a complete, beautiful structure, whose every part is subordinate to the impressiveness and purpose of the whole. No, our past lives, as we look back upon them, have no such architecture as that to display. Rather would they be represented by some frail and unstable structure, the work of childish hands, where round boulders and sharp slates, and wood, (yes, and hay and stubble, too) are piled without a plan; here a tower, there a heap of stone, and yonder a rickety wall. As we thus look back at what we have been building during our past lives, we see many a sin and many a folly, and many an absurdity; we find little or no dependence between the parts, no consistency of design. And as we gaze upon it we refuse to own such a piece of architecture as ours. We say—no, no, we have not built this tumble-down structure; it is not ours; we will not own it; we are not, we have not been the architects of our own fortunes—we are the creatures of circumstances.

But, in fact, we are not the creatures of circumstances—we are, in large measure, the architects of our own fortunes. We have to bear that responsibility. There is no escape. Our past life is the record of what we have done, not simply of the influences which have been at work upon us, guiding and shaping our career. However sorry a structure the building we have reared may seem to us, we must live in it. We have been the architects of our own fortunes, but we have used the powers and the opportunities afforded us to make ourselves the creatures of circumstances. We have built a house without a plan.

Did you ever watch the erection of a great building? Did you not find that the builder formed a general idea in his mind of what kind of a structure was required, and then went on to raise it—ordering this wall to be of about such a height, and that stone to be of about such a size, and this timber as strong as happened to be convenient, and that iron girder or column to be as large or as small as the founder happened to cast it? No one ever knew of good building material being thrown away in that style. Or if one ever saw such things done, he perceived that the builder who acted thus was insane. A good builder has before him a complete plan, or model, of the edifice which he is building, with every wall and floor, and column, even every important stone, represented to the eye in perfect proportion, by careful and thorough drawings. So a sculptor never takes a block of marble and goes to work upon it, chipping away here and there, to see what he can make out of it, in an aimless way, making the arm "about so long," or the posture of the body about what it happens to come. No, he makes a clay model first, as perfect as clay can be made, observing the exact rules which thousands of years of study and experience have shown to be correct. Then he takes a block of marble, of precisely adequate size, and copies the clay model exactly in the marble.

Few men can do much without a pattern in any department of activity. The ideal must precede the real. The model or the plan must first be formed: We are, most of us, life-long imitators. The child imitates his parents; his nurse; whoever is best known to him. In dress, in style of living, in manners, in politics, in morals, in religion even, it is natural for us to follow, often unconsciously, after others—to imitate the models which are presented to us—to grow to be like what we look upon. And we nearly always idealize what we imitate. As the painter sees a form of beauty in his dreams or reveries, which he seeks to reproduce upon canvas—a form so perfect that his best efforts can only hope to approach it, not very nearly, after many trials, and which, nevertheless, is idealized from some form which his waking eyes have seen, so we imitate, in our life and character, now one and now another great man or successful man, or dear friend, or striking personage, in an idealized copy which we make for ourselves and hang up in the chambers of our imagination. But we generally select our ideals haphazard, with-

out intelligent forethought, under the influence of circumstances; and thus, while we build up our own character, we do it not as architects, but as creatures of circumstances.

In selecting an ideal of character there can be no difficulty, for one perfect life has been lived on the earth, and for the very purpose of placing such an ideal before us. No one has been brought up in a Christian land, who has heard the Gospel preached, can be at a loss to know what ideal of character to choose. Christ is truly the ideal man. He is the pattern and model of humanity, as well as its leader, and guide, and Savior. Life is too short and human powers are too weak for us to become like him, or even see him as he is. We have in him an ideal which flees away as we approach it, and grows in grandeur and perfection as we dwell upon it and try to comprehend it. Only one who has undertaken the work of imitating Christ can understand how high it is, how Christ's character unfolds as we study it.

The immense power of ideals and of the principle of imitateness over human life and character can hardly be over-estimated. And God has made ample provision for the satisfaction and full employment of this department of our being in Christ. Then we ought to study his life, read his words, think about him, to pray that he may be revealed to us, to follow him wheresoever we can see him leading us. E. J.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D. D.

Wednesday Eve., April 14th, 1875.

There are two senses in which a young convert may be considered as a "new-born babe." That condition represents well the state of mind into which one must come who enters upon the Christian life. The unchanging word of Jesus is: "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." The simplicity, tenderness, and trustfulness of a little child are just the qualities and feelings which every soul must exercise that comes to Christ for salvation. A little child believes in testimony, accepts mystery, confides in promises, and submits to be led and guided by a stronger and wiser hand.

And then, it is also true that this just-begun spiritual life is new and weak. It has not the consolidated strength of manhood, or the elastic vigor of youth. It wavers and totters like the first steps of a little child that has not yet learned to go alone. With this idea accords the interpretation of one of our Lord's parables, likening the "kingdom of heaven" to a grain of mustard seed, which, when it is sown, is "the least of all seeds," but when it is grown, is "the greatest among herbs."

Now, we are to understand at once, in connection with this new life, that it is not to dwindle, or remain stationary. It is to grow. Growth is a sign of life. And this growth is to be expected and provided for. The babe is not to linger in the weakness and frailty of infancy. It is to shoot up into the stature and strength of manhood. The little leaven is to leaven the "whole lump." The small seed is to become a tree, in whose branches the birds of the air shall lodge. The just-opened fountain is to issue forth as a rill, to leap down the valleys like a brook with white, flashing feet, and then to roll along into the depth and majesty of a great river.

And a question of the greatest importance is: How is this growth to be secured? And here comes in this Apostolic word, which I have read to you: "As new-born babes desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby." It is under the nurturing ministry of the word of God that this infantile life is to take on stalwart proportions and become muscular and mature.

But isn't the church to be a ministering mother to these babes? Yes, she is to watch over them; to bear them in her arms; to tend, with gentle and maternal tenderness, their weakness, ignorance, and dependence, and to lead them on from step to step of a ripening experience. And she is to do this, mainly, by the ordinance of the Gospel truth preached, explained, and expounded to those young disciples.

Doesn't the life grow in them by the ministry of the Holy Ghost? Is he not the author, sustainer, and feeder of the life which he enkindles? Yes; but the Holy Ghost does not work directly upon the powers and forces of the soul. At least, if he does, we have no evidence of such a process. We do know, by revelation, that "the sword of the spirit" is "the word of God." It is still "the sincere milk" of the truth of God which is to make these babes vigorous and strong.

Is not the life of the spiritually renewed derived from Christ? Are they not set in him as the branches are set in the vine, taking their strength, and growth, and influences from his vital blood? Yes; and it is Christ himself who bids us "search the Scriptures," for they are they which "testify" of him. Here the story of his life in humanity comes before us. Here is the record of his inspiring thoughts. Here is the crowning and tragic proof of his redeeming love; here his guiding and illumining example.

So that I counsel you, my young friends, if you would grow in wisdom, and stature, and goodness, to be diligent students of the word of God. There will be no advance for you in Christian knowledge, experience, and usefulness, except as you bring into contact with your heart and life this written testimony of the heart of Jesus.

Here are the stimulating lives of the elder saints, their trials, and conflicts, and victories; and the methods by which they overcame and won a good report, and put on their crowns.

Here are the promises in their richness and fullness, setting forth the privileges of the people of God, the largeness of their inheritance while they linger here on earth, and the plenitude of those provisions which God has ordained and proffers for their deliverance from sin and their growing likeness unto himself.

You do well to pray much. "You do well to watch unto prayer with unceasing vigilance." But there must be no neglect of the word of God. Read it daily. Read it prayerfully. Read it with self-application. Read it as under the searching eye of God. It will be a comfort to you in all the hours of depression, a light in all perplexity, a rest in all weariness, a defense under the power of temptation, and a banquet of refreshment when the pulses of hope and joy are low.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The Southern California Association will meet at San Bernardino, Wednesday evening, May 19th. Opening sermon by Rev. Mr. Packard, of Los Angeles. Exegesis of Mark, 11: 12-14. The Barren Fig Tree. Plans of sermons: Text, Jno. 10: 27 and 28. Brethren from abroad are cordially invited to be present.

ISAAC W. ATHERTON, Scribe.
To all the Churches of our Lord Jesus Christ:

The undersigned, "the Revival Committee" of San Francisco, representing twenty-six churches of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational denominations, desire to express our grateful sense of the value of the services rendered by the Rev. E. P. Hammond in seven weeks of evangelical labor in this city. The fruits of this work in arousing public attention to the subject of personal religion, in quickening and guiding the membership of the churches to special labors for the conversion of men; in presenting, with great simplicity and in varied and attractive forms, the messages of salvation; in opening, by daily comments, the fullness and richness of the Word of God upon many a theme of Christian faith and practice; in leading the young to trust in Jesus and follow him as the savior and shepherd of their souls; and in bringing hundreds of adults to the knowledge and obedience of the truth, are so many and so precious that we desire devoutly to praise God for these gracious results, and heartily to commend our Bro. Hammond to all the churches of the land, as a laborer in his special calling upon whose methods in presenting Christ and him crucified, to young and old, God seems most manifestly to have set the seal of his favor and blessing.

A. L. STONE, Chairman.
C. E. BARS, Sec'y pro tem.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 15, 1875.
CALIFORNIA STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—Notice is hereby given, that the second annual meeting of the Alliance will be held in the city of San Francisco, commencing May 6th, 1875, at two o'clock p.m., in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sutter street, and will continue to and include the evening of May 7th. The Convention is composed of life directors, life members, annual members, and delegates, as designated in Sec. 2, Art. III, of the constitution of the Alliance, which reads as follows: "Every temperance or other organization, every Sabbath-school, every church, and every community where such do not exist throughout the country, sympathizing with our objects, may be represented in the County Society at the rate of one for every ten members or fraction of five or more, and shall be entitled to send representa-

tives to this body not to exceed two in number." The result of the Local Option elections, held the past year, has shown that in a large majority of the towns of the state there is an overwhelming temperance vote, which only needs to be properly concentrated, and utilized to control legislation. The wisest course to be pursued by the temperance people at the coming election, on the subject of temperance, and other questions of great interest, will come before the meeting; and the committee would urge all the organizations entitled to representation to send delegates, confident that great results may be expected from full representations, from all parts of the state, of active, zealous temperance workers, fully alive to the importance of the cause.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ROBT. THOMPSON, President.

GEO. BRAMALL, Secretary.

Rev. E. P. Hammond commenced his labors in Oakland last Sunday. A very deep impression, full of good promise as to results, was made at the children's meeting, held at the Congregational church, in the afternoon. In the evening this church was crowded, and the overflow filled the Methodist church, at both of which places Mr. Hammond spoke, following the address with the usual inquiry meeting. Much prayer is offered in San Francisco, that a great blessing may follow these special efforts at a point thronged, as Oakland is, with the young men and young women who are likely hereafter to be in positions of special influence in our State.

While, with reference to week-day work, the pastors and churches lately co-operating in this city return now each to its own field, the union meetings are not to be altogether discontinued. At the Y. M. C. A. Hall there will be a daily union prayer meeting, at 3:30 p. m. On Saturday afternoons the Sunday-school lesson for the following day will be studied. On Sunday evenings there is to be a union meeting at Union Hall, conducted by those pastors to whom, from week to week, the duty may be assigned. The services at this meeting will correspond, as nearly as possible, with those already made familiar and dear to us, under Mr. Hammond.

The First Congregational Church, in Oakland, has arranged for the purchase of a very desirable lot, on which a new and more commodious edifice will be erected. On the same block with their site is the lot recently purchased by the Methodist church. Not as rivals and competitors, but as brothers in unity, these Christians will be found dwelling together.

Very generous responses to the appeal for aid in our Chinese work are coming in with most cheering promptitude.

Rev. Dr. Dwinell, of Sacramento, is recovering from the lameness which, for two or three weeks past, has almost disabled him.

Four persons were received to the church at Santa Barbara on the first Sabbath in April, two on profession, and two by letter, making twenty-one since the commencement of the year.

The church at Soquel received three to membership at its last communion. Two of these were sons of the pastor, Rev. J. H. Strong. There is a freshened interest in this church and congregation, and we may hope to hear of other additions on profession of faith.

Bro. Rankin, of Tulare, tells us of the help and comfort his young church finds in the organ presented to them by Plymouth Church, in this city. He says: "The Sabbath-school is steadily increasing in numbers and interest. It has outgrown our room; so that two classes have to use an adjoining room." Services are still held at the railroad depot, but the new house of worship will not be long in rising. He speaks in grateful remembrance of favors frequently received from the ladies of the Shepherd Memorial Church, in Cambridge, Mass. God bless those strong churches of New England that remember so constantly their infant sisters on the frontier.

Rev. Dr. Mills, of the Mills Seminary, has gone to Japan.—Rev. E. S. Lacy has gone to Santa Barbara, hoping for recuperation through change of climate.

At a social held by the Union Square Baptist church, at the house of its pastor, Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, D. D., a purse of \$620 was placed in his hands, to enable him to take a much needed vacation.

The Romanists and the Campbellites are each proposing to erect a church at Knight's Landing. Four persons were baptized at this place in connection with the Campbellite church, on Sunday, April 11th.—The Friends (Quakers) are holding special religious meetings in San Jose. Ekanah Beard, an accredited minister of the denomination, is rendering acceptable service in the meetings.

The Presbyterian church at Mount Auburn, Middletown, Amador county, now numbers 18 members, with Rev. J. B. Jewell as pastor. The church was organized in September last, with only three members.—On Sunday, April 11th, twelve persons united with the Advent Church of Dixon. Eight of them were baptized.—Bulletin.

One thousand dollars is to be raised to enlarge the lot of St. Luke's church, preparatory to enlarging the building.—The Episcopal church in Los Angeles has derived all its revenue, the past year, from collections and subscriptions, the seats being free. It has paid all current expenses; repaired the church at an expense of \$1,000, contributed for general church purposes \$567, and has a surplus in its treasury. So said its rector, Rev. W. H. Hill, in his annual sermon, preached Apr. 6th.

From the Advocate: On Sunday morning eighteen persons were admitted on probation in the Howard street church—sixty-six during the past quarter—four were received by letter and nine were baptized. Also, three persons were received to the Kentucky street church, and three to the Central church.—The services in the Chinese Mission house were unusually interesting on Sunday. Some sixty-three persons were present, about one-half of them women. Two classes are held regularly, in which religious experiences are related in which the women meet and take part.—At the branch prison, Sunday, after listening to the parable of the Prodigal Son, and an exhortation to return to their Father, eleven out of the nineteen inmates rose to their feet and thereby requested Christian prayers in their behalf.—Rev. J. Wilson, of Albany, Oregon conference, writes to the P. O. Advocate, March 31st: "One hundred and twenty persons have professed conversion during our union meeting. Forty-eight have united with us and the remainder are divided out among the Southern Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Evangelical Association."

The new Methodist church in Nevada City will seat about 400 people. At its dedication the subscriptions amounted to \$3,070. The total cost of the building was \$11,660.—Last Sunday the Sunday-schools connected with the Methodist, Congregational, and First Presbyterian churches of Oakland united in a picnic at Fairfax. The steamer Contra Costa was chartered to convey the children to San Quentin, where they took the cars for a seven miles' ride to the delightful picnic grounds at Fairfax.

The attendance on the services held by the Metropolitan Baptist church, at Platt's Hall, is very large. A Sunday-school has been organized, which will meet immediately after the morning service. Last Sunday evening this congregation gathered at Union Hall, and the union of the Columbia Square and Tabernacle churches, to form the Metropolitan church, was publicly ratified, and Rev. I. S. Kallach was welcomed in due form as pastor of the new church.—On Sunday, 11th inst., at the First Baptist church in Stockton, the right hand of fellowship was given to seven in the morning, and four were baptized in the evening.—Two Japanese Christians are to be received to the California College, at Vacaville, as theological students.

Eastern and Foreign.

NOTES.—In last week's *Congregationalist* Rev. S. L. Blake, of Concord, N. H., argues that it is a mistaken policy of the American Board to expect two collections, one for the general work and the other for the local work.—Mr. Henry Varley has gone to Boston.—Rev. S. R. Dennen has begun work as pastor of Third Church, New Haven, Ct.—The new edifice of the First Church, Waterbury, Ct., has been dedicated, costing \$100,000, all paid.—The New Park church, Norwich, Ct., has secured \$30,000 to pay its debt.—Rev. T. E. Bless, of Denver, Col., who wanted to come to California, has joined Presbytery and taken his Congregational church over also. So much for schism.

REVIVALS.—Nearly a thousand conversions have already been the immediate and more remote result of a revival of religion at St. Johnsbury, Vt., under the united efforts of the Evangelical churches of the place.—There is a revival in the First Church, Pittsfield, Mass.—Also at Natick.—More than seventy, are numbered as converts at Royalton, Vt.—Large additions have been made to all the German churches in Philadelphia.—At Doylestown, Pa., where the Rev. H. G. DeWitt has been laboring, one hundred and fifty converts are among the results of the work which has pervaded the community and quickened churches of all denominations.—About twenty-five or thirty persons have united with Dr. Jones' church, Louis-

vile, Kentucky, about the same number with Dr. Humphrey's church, and about forty with Dr. Simpson's church.—The Congregational church in Celebrook, Ct., has for some time been enjoying the most powerful revival since 1815.

A COLORADO GOVERNOR.—Ex-Governor John Evans proposes to make a present of three lots and a chapel, in Denver, Col., to the Methodist Conference. On one of these lots he has authorized the erection, at his own expense, of a handsome edifice, 33x55 feet, of the early English Gothic style, to be built entirely of Morrison brown stone. The structure is to cost \$6,000.

News Summary.

General Items.

A. T. Stewart is assessed \$2,700,000 on his realty.

Over 10,000 persons visited "Elaine" while it was on exhibition in this city.

There are nine quicksilver furnaces running in Sonoma county.

A fruit-drying establishment is to be erected in Jackson, Amador county.

An addition of fifteen feet is being made to the A. M. E. Church, on the corner of Seventh and Market streets.

They have a centennial at San Gabriel, Los Angeles, Donna Eulalia Perez de Martinez, who is 107 years of age and still healthy.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society of the Northern District of California will be held at Marysville May 3d.

The new building for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institute has been completed by contractor Barrel and turned over to the Directors. It cost \$14,780.

The Trustees offer for sale the Columbia Square Baptist Church on Russ street. The property originally cost \$36,000.

At Redwood City, on Tuesday last, the mill property and timber lands of the Templeton estate, which contains over six hundred acres, was sold at public auction for \$14,875.

The Golden Gate Park Commissioners have received from King Kalikau, through Consul Severance, a fine assortment of plants from the royal gardens of Hawaii.

Ten years ago you could hunt deer and turkeys through the undergrowth of the grove, where now stands Sreator, Ill., a city of 6,000 inhabitants.

The beet crop of the Beet Sugar Company's ranch at Davisville is fully four inches high, well set and looking finely. The company has 400 acres of beets in the vicinity of Sacramento.

The Coast Survey rents from Benjamin F. Butler a building in Washington for which the Government pays 12 per cent. on the cost of construction.

The production of Bessemer steel in this country amounted in 1897 to but 2,550 tons, and in 1874 the production is estimated at 135,000 tons. This will do as the growth of seven years.

The total remittances to date from California, through Wells, Fargo & Co., for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers, aggregate \$37,000, being \$22,000 in currency and \$15,000 in coin.

The prospects for the construction of the Utah Northern Railroad in Idaho are very favorable.

This contemplates an extension to Watson Station, which is on the route towards Montana and fifty miles from Ogden.

The Colusa Sun complains of a lack of roads in that county. In many of the most important districts there are no roads whatever, and people traveling through these portions of the country are obliged to wind around the grain fields and over summer-fallowed ground.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Gold Bank of Stockton, held Wednesday afternoon, the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Bank from \$300,000 to \$400,000 was unanimously carried.

A majority of the Board of Directors of the Alameda County Savings and Loan Society are organizing a gold note bank. They have complied with the law requiring them to make a deposit at Washington, and will soon commence business.

The California and Oregon Stage Company's stages will commence running on summer schedule time, or "fast time," the first of May. The time will then be 21 hours from Reading to Yreka, and 52 hours from Reading to Roseburg.

An election on the question of levying a special tax of \$12,000, for school purposes, there was no general opposition to the movement, and consequently but little interest excited, but enough votes were polled to decide in favor of the tax.

Special Notices.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR ALL WHO LOVE GOOD READING. See advertisement.

For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to BRADLEY & NELSON'S, "Elite Studio," with an elevator, 429 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Closed on Sunday.

ADVANCE.—We are pleased to note that the Land Mortgage Union, No. 534 California St., (corner of Webb) have made a move in the right direction by declaring a quarterly dividend, instead of the accustomed six months. Invest your savings with this bank; it is a live institution.

No trash! No damaged stock at reduced prices, but the best and latest styles and fashions, in dry goods and fancy goods, at low prices for cash, at Ernest Eschmann's, No. 714 Montgomery street.

A direct importation from the Eastern and European markets, fifteen years' experience in the dry goods business, low rent, good management, and personal supervision over his business, enable Mr. Eschmann to sustain the reputation of his house as the cheapest and best dry goods store in the city.

GET THE LATEST FASHIONS!—Great changes—beautiful designs are just out. "Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar" is just out, and it is full of the most brilliant illustrations of imported Paris and Vienna styles. As Smith's Bazaar is the acknowledged "authority" upon everything relating to styles, those of our readers who have not subscribed for it ought to at once while they can do so, and get the large premium now offered. Send only one dollar and ten cents to A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, New York City, and he will mail his "Bazaar" to you for one year without any postage, and give you One Dollar's worth of such patterns as you wish to select from his book, FREE, as your premium, or he will give you your choice of one of his beautiful chromos. Smith's "Bazaar" is worth much more than he asks for it without the premium he offers.

Mr. H. W. Vaughn, the well known photographic artist, of 18 Third street, has opened a new gallery at 724 Market street, known as the Imperial. In every sense first class, it attracts considerable attention, more especially of families and ladies, who desire quiet rooms and pleasant surroundings. Mr. Vaughn's success as an artist and business man augur well for a like result in his new undertaking. Mr. W. W. Dames, a first-class operator, if not the best in the city, has charge of the gallery. We wish the Imperial all the success it deserves, and that it is as much as any of us get. Mr. Vaughn continues his business at 18 Third street, as formerly.

Head's Business College.

It has been announced that James Gamble, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has assumed supervision of the Department of Telegraph connected with Head's Business College of San Francisco, in order to educate pupils, in a practical and scientific manner, for service in the Company. Selections will be made from the most advanced of the pupils to fill all vacancies occurring on the lines of the Company. This is an important step towards connecting the source of supply with the field of demand, in an employment for which women are peculiarly fitted. Already the Company have employed scores of operators who have been trained at Head's College—an institution which ranks deservedly high amongst our merchants, whose counting houses and positions of trust are receiving constant accessions of thoroughly instructed bookkeepers and clerks from its practical halls.

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QUICK AND RADICAL CURES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE AND LONG-STANDING CASES OF

Nasal Catarrh, Otitis, Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Also, Stomach Disorders, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Nervous Affections, Etc., Etc.

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Has opened Books to receive subscriptions for

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The second 10,000 Shares at

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And as the stock will soon take its place in the Stock

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50,000 Shares of Capital Stock for

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Located and incorporated in strict accordance with

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The North San Francisco Silver Mining

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the prospecting shaft develops from the very surface

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Shares now ready for subscribers.

Maps of the property can be seen and full particulars

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H. R. WEST, Secretary.

July 15

Home Circle.

Every day has its dawn,
Its soft and silent eve,
Its noontide hours of bliss and bane—
Why should we grieve?

Why do we heap huge mounds of years
Before us and behind,
And scorn the little days that pass
Like angels on the wind?

Each turning round a small, sweet face,
As beautiful as near;
Because it is so small a face
We will not see it clear.

We will not clasp it as it flies,
And kiss its lips and brow;
We will not bathe our weary souls
In its delicious Now.

And so it turns from us, and goes
Away in sad disdain;
Though we would give our lives for it,
It never comes again.

Yet, every day has its dawn,
Its noontide and its eve;
Live while we live, giving God thanks,
He will not let us grieve.

—Miss Muloch.

Out of the Dark.

"I do wish father'd come!" said little Mrs. Knowles, laying down the sock she was mending, and crossing over to the window that commanded a view of the street up which her husband could not be reasonably expected for a good two hours.

"Night's setting in early, and pitch dark too; not a sign of any moon; and I shouldn't wonder if it stormed. The air's felt like it all day." She held the curtain aside with one hand and shaded with the other her anxious blue eyes, that were strained out into the growing dark. "I hope Henry won't get wet. Poor fellow!"

She let the curtain fall; then drew a chair, over which hung a merino dressing-gown, closer to the fire, which she stirred vigorously, pulled the tea-kettle over to the front lid of the stove, waited a minute to stroke the side of a Maltese cat—a huge, handsome fellow, whose right to the chintz-covered lounge no body ever thought of disputing—then she went back to her mending.

"You're a good wife," Mary, said Grandmother Keese, Mrs. Knowles' mother, who had seemed too occupied in taking up the stitches of a heel just bound off to hear what her daughter said or notice what she did, but whose keen eyes and ears saw and heard everything. "A good wife. There'd be fewer bad men in the world if there were more women like you."

"Do you think so, mother?"
"I know so," grandma answered, holding her half sock-up to the light, and trying to find the stitches. "And I didn't use to think you'd ever amount to much as 'helpmeet' to a man. You were such a giddy girl, you know."

"But I love Harry, mother," the blue eyes brightening in the lamplight; "and it seems to me that any girl with good common sense to start with, and who loves the man she marries, will do what she can to help as well as to make him happy. At least—Why, here, mother, let me take up those stitches."

"Well, I reckon you may, child. My sight ain't so good as 't'once was. Hark! ain't the wind blowing uncommon hard?"

As if for answer, a stormy gust shook the windows at that moment, and beat upon the door till it flew wide open, letting in the snow and putting out the lights.

"Dear! dear!" exclaimed the old lady, and "Dear! dear!" echoed the young one, shutting and bolting the door, and then relighting the lamps.

"Oh, I do wish Harry would come!" Mrs. Knowles added anxiously. Then, after a pause, in which her blue eyes had been slowly filling with tears, "Do you remember mother, it was on just such a night as this that the children went away?" she asked.

"Yes, child, I remember it well. How the wind came tearing out of the beech woods, with the blinding, beating snow—a-burying up the fences."

"And, mother"—Mrs. Knowles' voice was very low and full of sorrow—"do you know it seemed the hardest thing of all to me that the little white souls should have to start out to the unknown from the heart of so terrible a night. So lonesome for them, so—Oh, mother, I don't know, I don't know, but it seems to me I could have borne it better in the daytime, with the sun a-shining and the blue sky full in sight!"

"God was in the dark and the storm, my girl; would he let the babies go alone, do you think?"

"No mother, no. I know that he carried and carries them in his bosom; but mine is so empty—but for the pain; and it aches so hard, so hard, mother."

"I know, I know, dear." Grandmother was smoothing the brown hair rippling over her knee, and her eyes had a far-away look in them, as if their faded

lids were touched by the fingers of some mournful memory.

And the old arms went around the young neck, and the old eyes and the young wept together in the silence—the silence broken only by the hiss of the kettle on the stove, the tick of the clock on the mantel, and the feet of the storm beating their wild way everywhere without.

"Toot's so tired, sister, can't we sit down just a tiny minute now?"

They were half way up the high hill beyond which, a quarter of a mile, stood the warm, lit home of Harry Knowles. Such little delicate waifs they were, boy and girl, apparently six and eight years old, and their pale, pinched features told a pitiful tale.

"And Toot's so sleepy," the boy continued. "If you'll lie down with me, and hold me up close, as mamma used to, just five minutes, I'll go—oh—ever so far!"

The girl hesitated. She was tired and sleepy, too, and the storm seemed to have taken all her strength. Her feet were like sticks that would scarcely obey her will, and she had nearly fainted twice in the last half-mile's walk.

"Isn't this 'way in the country'?" the boy went on. "Here are trees and fences, and I 'spects lots of birds, and bushes with red, ripe berries on—only it snows so we can't see 'em. And you know mamma said, 'Don't stop till you get 'way in the country.' Ain't this the country, Helen?"

"Yes, darling," the girl replied, "and we'll stop at the very next house."

"But I can't go till I rest and sleep. Oh I'm so sleepy!" And the boy sunk down in a little heap by the roadside, pulling his sister after him. She had little time to resist, and less power.

"Sister?" the boy was nestled up to the girl's warm heart, and the snow was spreading over them its soft, deathful covers.

"Yes, Toot."

"Do you s'pose God'd let anything hurt—anything hurt us—if we'd say our prayers twice?"

"I hadn't thought of that," answered the girl. "We might try."

"But I'm so sleepy I can't think how it begins."

"Well, say it after me, Toot. 'Now I lay me down to sleep,'"

"Now I lay me down to sleep,"—Don't let my head slip, Helen."

"No. 'I pray the Lord my soul to keep,'"

"I pray the Lord my soul to keep,"—slowly repeated the boy, clinging closer to the bosom that was his only home.

"If I should die before I wake—"

"If I should die—Oh, I'm so cold!" And, Helen, just feel the icicles in my eyes."

The girl put her numb fingers on the sleepy, shut lids.

"They're tears, pet," she said, tenderly. "You've been crying and I didn't know it. Don't cry, Toot."

"But you're crying," persisted the boy.

"Only a little, dear. I was thinking of mamma."

"Do you suppose her eyes shine, up in heaven, just as they used to when she put her arms around me and said, 'Dear Toot'?"

"I guess so," Helen whispered, trying to choke down the sobs.

"And do you suppose she sees us down here in the snow?"

"Yes, Toot, 'cause you know she said she should always be seeing and loving us."

"Then—then—I don't believe she's singing with the angels. She never sung when we were cold and hungry."

"Maybe she's asking God to take us out of the dark and the snow. Shall we finish the prayers, now?"

"Oh yes, I'd mos' forgot. Where was we?"

"Let's begin again and go straight through twice, without stopping," said Helen.

The snow had covered them closely—the prayers were said—the prayers that had been finished with a low "Dear God, don't let anything hurt us, for mamma's sake. Amen!" And a minute later both children were fast asleep upon their cold, wet couches on the hill-side.

The storm increased. The winds grew keener and angrier. Young Harry Knowles, wending his way from the city, where he went to market every day, had vacated his high spring seat, and was crouching on the floor of his wagon, wrapped in blankets and talking cheerily to his iron grays, while they trotted briskly against the storm.

"Never mind, my beauties," he was saying, "only another mile, and the shelter and the food!" Then after a pause, "These for them; but oh, so much more for me! And there's many a poor

fellow going home in this awful storm, that had about as lief stay out as go in, I think. But my homie is a home."

And the man half forgot the cold without, his heart grew so warm within him. His horses shied presently, threw up their heads, snorted, and stood stone still.

"Why, Bess! Why, Beauty! What's up now?" their master said, springing to his feet and tightening the reins. "Not a thing in sight but the snow. Go long! Do you hear?" And he gave Bess a sharp out across her flank which made her rear and plunge, but go forward she would not.

Cesar, Mr. Knowles' big dog, who accompanied his master everywhere, had been standing all this time with his fore feet on the side board, snuffing the air, and looking around, as dogs that are lost do, quickly, eagerly. Suddenly he bounded from the wagon, scenting and barking his way to a little white heap in the roadside.

"Well, this beats me!" Mr. Knowles said, obeying something that bade him follow the brute.

And there they found them—the little waifs half way up the hill, asleep in each other's arms.

The wife went out when the horses stopped in the back yard, close by the porch door—went out wrapped in a waterproof and carrying a lighted lantern.

"Aren't you most frozen, dear?" she asked.

"Not a bit of it," her husband answered, cheerily, jumping from the wagon and kissing the bright face lifted to his own.

"Mary," he added, "I think God has meant to be very kind to you and me. See here."

He lifted the lantern which he had taken from his wife's hand, and held it so that its light fell full upon the two faces looking from the blankets and guarded by Caesar, who had stretched himself half over the small limbs that might, and might not, have life in them.

"O Harry! are they dead?" the little woman cried.

"I hope not. I think not. Let us see."

And so by human hands two little lives were borne into the home out of which, by divine hands, two little lives had been taken, on just such a night three years before; for the children lived, and live.

"I guess our own mamma heard us praying down there in the snow," Toot said next day, with his arms around his new mamma's neck, while Helen sat on grandma's knee.

There was a little colored boy, who had a Second Reader given to him. He didn't know how to read, and even a picture was a new thing under the sun to him. In the Reader was a picture of a bear chasing a boy. The boy was represented almost within the bear's reach. The little colored fellow sat silently watching that picture nearly all the afternoon of the day he received the book, and when it became too dark for him to see, he was induced to put it away until morning. The next morning, as soon as it was daylight, he jumped out of bed, and ran for his book. He at once turned to the "boy and bear" picture, and glancing at it exclaimed, "He hasn't kothed him yet! He hasn't kothed him yet!" and felt very much relieved that the boy hadn't fallen into the bear's hungry jaws during the night!

The advertiser has "the bird in hand" in his regular trade; his newspaper announcements give him also a fair chance for the "two in the bush."

MODERN WOMEN.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble, and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by.

By very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of the internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration, and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

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Incorporated 1869. Guarantee Fund, \$200,000.

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Progress of our Coast.

[From the California Reporter.]

The buildings erected for the temporary use of the deaf and dumb and the blind having been completed, the schools will be opened on Wednesday, the 21st inst. As the accommodations are limited, it will be necessary to enforce the rules concerning the admission of pupils, and those who are not present at the opening will run the risk of losing their places in the school. There will be no further vacation till June, 1876, save at the Christmas holidays. Editors throughout the State will confer a favor by publishing this notice.

A large order for Chinese tea seeds and plants was recently received by a seed firm of this city, from a commercial company in Louisiana. In forwarding the order, the Louisiana company, which is the branch of a very wealthy English concern, wrote that the demand for plants and seeds of China is constantly increasing in the South, as several practical tests have demonstrated that they are easily acclimated in several of the States. On the strength of the order and accompanying statement, the San Francisco firm has ordered 500 pounds of tea seed and 1,000 plants from China. As further illustrating the interest in Oriental productions manifested in the South, it may be mentioned that orders have been received from Florida for li-chu, toqat, and whampee, which are Chinese fruits.

The Board of Underwriters are rapidly completing their patrol organization. The Patrol House, at the corner of Stevenson and Ecker streets, is being fitted up with all the necessary conveniences and comforts. A temporary outfit is now on the way from New York. New wagons are in course of construction in Concord, N. H., and a complete outfit is being procured. The stables are expected to be ready to receive their horses next week. The apartments for the men will be ready soon after, when the horses will be immediately put in training, the men disciplined, and everything got ready as early as possible. The directors charged with arranging the organization are determined that the San Francisco Fire Patrol shall not be exceeded by any. In order to avoid all possible mistakes, for want of experience, they have secured the services of Captain Russell White, of Boston, as Captain of the corps, who has arrived, and is busily engaged in the organization of the Patrol. The men to constitute the working force will be selected as early as practicable.

The following is from the Visalia Delta: Though the fall was very favorable, the extraordinary scarcity of rain for the months of February and March has been severe on crops sown upon the dry lands, and we shall be compelled to endure a partial failure. The numerous large ditches, however, which have been constructed within the last two years will rescue much of the crop, and we think we may safely calculate on a half million bushels of wheat and barley, while the corn crop will be entirely unprecedented in this valley.

The plague of caterpillars is on us to an extent never before experienced. The native evergreen oaks and willows are swarming with them, but they have not attained the traveling stage and are either seeking fresh and more abundant pasture than these trees afford, or are looking up suitable quarters for abode during chrysalis period. It has required much attention to clear the fruit trees of them, and where this has not been done the trees will greatly suffer. Whether this plague is only an occasional one, or is to be perpetual henceforth, is a question about which a great deal of concern is felt.—[Contra Costa Gazette.]

The vegetable growth in this county, in many instances, is certainly great. We noticed a bunch of alfalfa, a few days ago, that was forty inches high, with a very large root that penetrated two or three feet into the ground. It grew upon the ranch of Mr. Diss, near Jones, from last year's sowing, without irrigation. Also, eucalyptus trees can be seen upon the same ranch, that grew from the seed of last year's planting, from fifty-five to sixty-five inches high. Figs from cuttings, four and a half feet high; almonds, four feet high; oranges, fifteen inches, and other plants and shrubbery in proportion.—[Tulare Times.]

The late frosts have played havoc with the fruit. The apricots, almonds, and peaches, in a large degree, and in fact almost all kinds of fruit that could be injured by frost, have been destroyed, and there will not be coming season be such indulging of the appetite in this respect. The wheat fields in this vicinity have not, as yet, suffered much. The late snow wheat struggles up slowly and shows unmistakable signs of want of moisture, but with rain any time in this month will yield well. The summer-fallow grain looks fine, and no better promise could be given.—[Northern Enterprise.]

There is a strip of land between Buckeye and Cottonwood, in Yolo county, generally called the fat lands, upon which this season is growing the largest shot wheat in the country. These lands are a sort of spring of nature, and in very wet seasons mry, so that it is difficult to work them. By many they have heretofore been considered valueless for the production of small grains. This season is proving them to be the best grain lands in the county, and that all they need to render them very productive is drainage and good cultivation. With drainage such cultivation will be practical. A plan of drainage will be adopted and executed.—[Sacramento Record.]

A letter to the Tulare Times, from Woodville, has the following: The grain in this locality at present looks very promising, and should we be blessed with cool weather, as heretofore this spring, will return a beautiful harvest to those who sowed early. There need be no danger apprehended for weeks to come of the dry weather affecting the grain. I have ascertained that the ground, where it has been plowed deep and well, is still wet three inches below the surface. I noticed this on Mr. Gilbert's ranch, five miles south of Tulare river. I have seen almost all the grain on the south side of the river, and it appeared to be flourishing, and I think all of it will make good grain except that which has been fed down repeatedly by stock.

The Yolo Democrat of April 9th has the following: It has been rather dry and frosty for several days and nights. We are suffering some for rain, especially on late grain; unless we get more rain, crops will be cut short. But we may expect some showers in April, as it has been so dry and windy through March. Farmers are complaining of the scarcity of pasture for their stock, and a good rain would be of great value to stockmen.

The volunteer is gone. The summer-fallow mostly looks well yet, but needs rain. The late sown is struggling along, and in most cases will make fair crops if we can have a little more rain. The early sown winter plowing looks badly, has not started out good, and even with rain will not make large crops. This is about the sum of our observation, and of reports from farmers. No one now looks for a large average yield. The season only proves further the great advantage, or the almost absolute necessity, of deep plowing and summer fallowing the land. It is the practice now of many of our best farmers to plow in the winter, reseed in the spring, and then dry sow in the fall.—[Colusa Sun.]

From the Petaluma Argus we take the following items: Porter Ward, who has a ranch on San Antonio Creek, four miles from Petaluma, reports crops in good condition in his neighborhood. The dairymen are doing well, and the outlook is very encouraging. It is yet too early to pronounce with any degree of certainty as to the next fruit crop. The prospects at present are as good as could be desired. Frost has done but slight injury in this vicinity, or anywhere in the county, so far as we have learned, and from this time on there is but little danger from this source. L. Chapman, many years a resident of this county, and for several years previous to last spring, a merchant in the city, is now a stock-raiser and farmer on Mark West Creek, near Rector's mill. He has 700 sheep, which have done exceedingly well during the past winter. He will commence shearing about the 29th of this month. Crops are looking well in his locality.

The frost is reported to have been very severe in San Jose Valley, around Spadra. Much fear is entertained for the safety of the grape crop and other fruits. We have no doubt that the early frosts have all suffered considerably; perhaps in some localities the crop of all kinds of fruit will be very short, but we entertain no fear for the grape crop. There will be a good crop in every part of the valley, except in a few vineyards that were pruned early in the winter. All vineyards under good state of cultivation will produce every year what is called a second crop; and if by accident the first crop is cut short, the second crop will be the principal one. So the vines should be cultivated just as well as if nothing had happened. Grapes will be the result. Many farmers neglect their vineyards after the first crop has been nipped by the frost. They neither cultivate the soil nor prune the suckers from the vines. This is wrong, for with such neglect the vines could not produce anything, even if there had been no frost. Besides, such neglect is very damaging to the vines.—[Los Angeles Herald.]

There is employment for sober, industrious men in this country without number. We want miners, farmers, and men of all trades. All our enterprises are crippled for want of human muscle. Our large farmers spend much of their time in town, on the lookout for laborers. Men are wanted in every pursuit. Some important mining operations are at a standstill for want of miners, and the Big Blue, at Kernville, would not be long in finding employment for one thousand men, were they to come forward.—[Kern County Courier.]

Nothing new has been developed in regard to the Calaveras water project. The company, of which John B. Felton and Charles McLaughlin are leading spirits, is holding back, awaiting developments in San Francisco. They think that the city before long must look to them for their water supply. Then they will conclude the purchase of the land in the Calaveras valley, and proceed to the erection of the great dam, which will have a height of 230 feet. The water will cover an area of about 1,400 acres, and will have an average depth of 100 feet. The volume of water will be immense, and will be gathered from the creeks known as Smith's, the Arroyo Honda, and the Calaveras. The reservoir will have a watershed of about 254 square miles. The cost of purchasing all the land required by the company will be about \$200,000. Of this amount \$45,000 has already been paid. The balance will be paid on the 1st day of December next.—[San Jose Mercury.]

New Publications.

LANGLEY'S CITY DIRECTORY. Langley's City Directory has just been issued, more than usually full in statistical and descriptive information concerning local affairs. Its conclusions regarding our population reach to the enormous figure of 230,000, which we take to be just 20,000 too many. Concerning building operations, etc., for the past year, we find the following:

"The number of buildings erected during the year ending February 28th is 1,389, of which 71 are of brick, at a cost of \$4,411,000, and 1,318 wood, \$4,933,800, total, \$9,344,800. If the amounts disbursed in improving the water front and public streets and in beautifying our parks and private residences be added, the aggregate amount for improvements of all kinds for 1874-5 will exceed \$10,000,000. In addition to several extensive blocks for business purposes completed during the year, an unusual number of elegant and commodious private residences have been erected that greatly exceed in beauty and cost those of former years. The total number of buildings comprised within the city limits is 23,700, of which 4,300 are brick.

"Among the most conclusive indications of the city's vitality, elasticity, and seemingly unlimited capability of expansion, remarks Mr. Langley, we may take the fact that the extreme boundary line of those portions built with any approach to city-like compactness, including the western and southern additions, but leaving out such a remote, though important, suburbs as South San Francisco—almost a city in itself—is now fully seven and a half miles long, an increase of at least fifteen per cent. over that of 1873. At this rate of marginal expansion—and the chances are that the ratio of growth will increase rather than diminish—the city will double her present circumference in less than five years."

"The real estate transactions for the year are given at \$27,893,903, which is nearly double that of any one of the three years immediately preceding. The sales of 1875 are estimated at \$40,000,000."

Number three of "Vick's Floral Guide," a beautifully printed and elegantly illustrated brochure of twenty-four pages, has been received. Specially interesting to us is this, containing as it does the editor's account of his trip to and through our State, enlivened with engravings of a few of our choicest wild flowers. Concluding his sketch with a summing up, we give a portion as a sample of the whole: "The growth of grain was to us a wonder—heads of wheat more than twice the length of any we ever saw East, though we did see many poor crops. The enormous fields of wheat, miles in length, ranches containing thousands of acres, and all owned by one person, and he living in San Francisco, afforded us no pleasure. We would much rather have seen these large ranches divided up into one or two hundred acre farms, with pleasant dwellings and school-houses and churches, and there a village with a post-office and a few stores, where the farmer and his family could do their trading. We always felt sad when we were informed by wealthy men that they had a ten-thousand acre ranch, and last season sold twenty or fifty thousand bushels of wheat. When our Government came into possession of California it agreed to respect the old Mexican land titles, and it is said they appeared as numerous as the frogs in Egypt, some genuine and others forged. These fell into the hands of speculators, many being bought for a trifle. Those who had grants of worthless land in the mountains, by some kind of chicanery, had them, as they say in California, "floated" down to some pleasant, fertile valley, and thus the best land was swallowed up, to the great injury of the country. No sensible man will take his family and settle on a moderate sized farm, while on either side is a ranch three or four miles in length occupied by rough ranchmen. On these large ranches wheat is sown after wheat, and the consequence will be the breeding of a host of wheat-destroying pests, and the destruction of the wheat-growing properties of the soil, so that wheat growing will be soon unprofitable—and we are almost ready to say, the sooner the better for the country. Then these lands will be either deserted or sold to actual farmers at a low price, and if the latter, we may hope to see an industrious, thriving population instead of the monster ranches that are making a few rich at the expense of the country. This is what we think, and yet we may be wrong. If we had been two years, instead of two months, in California, we should express our opinions with a good deal more confidence."

FISHERMAN'S MEMORIAL AND RECORD BOOK. The dangers attending "those who go down to the sea in ships, who do business in the great waters," have afforded a theme for many a thrilling tale and touching ballad. The general reader is apt to picture such scenes occurring to sailors who plow the main, assuming that little of adventure can befall the seamen who cruise along the shore, or spread their nets for fish on the banks which lie off the northeast coast. But a perusal of the "Fisher's Memorial and Record Book" proves how terribly destructive to life and property is the winter fishing for cod and halibut on George's and Grand Banks, and in the fall, along the shore for mackerel. During the year 1872, twelve vessels and sixty-three lives were lost, the property averaging about \$60,000 in value, out of the one port of Gloucester, Mass. Still more disastrous has been the experience of that town during the first quarter of the present year—six vessels and eighty men have gone down. The book to which we above refer contains many a tale of terrible interest, and has been read by us with a certain melancholy pleasure; as amongst our earliest recollections, are the incidents of a dreadful storm which occurred off Cape Ann on Sunday, December 15, 1839, at which time twenty vessels were either driven ashore or sunk at their anchors in Gloucester harbor, and thirty odd others were only saved from a like fate by having their masts cut away. Twenty bodies were washed ashore, and many more drifted out to sea, seen by no mortal eye. This storm, as well as many others—is described with vivid power by the author.

A polite invitation often reiterated brings callers. As it costs something to keep up the invitations, it is worth while to treat the visitors well.

MULLAN & HYDE,

No. 504 Jackson Street, San Francisco.

Attorneys for Land Claimants.

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Dr. J. A. Sherman,

SPECIALIST IN THE TREATMENT OF RUPTURE, respectfully announces that he has returned to this city, and may be consulted at his branch office,

240 Montgomery St., cor. of Pine,

By those desirous of obtaining the benefit of his experience and assistance in the adaptation of his method for the radical cure of Hernia, without regard to the age of the patient, or duration of the affliction. Photographs of bad cases.

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The CURE is effected by local external application only.

Office—340 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: No. 1 Ann Street New York, formerly 697 Broadway

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

Notice to Tax-Payers—1875-76.

All Persons, Companies, Associations, or Firms, in the City and County of San Francisco, are requested either in person or by their proper representatives, to deliver at the Assessor's Office, No. 22 City Hall, in said City and County, before the SECOND MONDAY IN APRIL, 1875, a statement under oath, of all Property, both Personal and Real, owned or claimed by him or them, or which is held or controlled by any other person in trust for, or for the benefit of him or them.—See Political Code, Sections 3633-3648.

All persons owning Real Estate, whose property was assessed in the wrong name, or by a wrong description, in last year's Real Estate Assessment Roll, or who have purchased Real Estate within the last year, will call at this office with their deeds and have proper corrections made immediately, and the same assessed in their name on the Assessment Roll for the fiscal year 1875-76.

POLL TAX, \$2, now due at this office or to a Deputy, will be \$3 when delinquent, and constitutes a lien upon other property.

ALEXANDER BADLAM, City and County Assessor. Monday, March 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified that the Field Deputies of this office will commence assessing property Monday, March 1st, 1875.

The duties assigned to those Deputies are too well known to the community to require explanation, and while I have been careful in making my selections to fill the positions by men favorably known in this community for their competency and integrity, and am confident that the duties will be discharged by them to the satisfaction of all concerned, I urgently request tax-payers to report to this office any derelictions of duty by any of my Deputies, and assure them that any complaints will receive immediate attention.

ALEXANDER BADLAM, City and County Assessor. Monday, March 1st, 1875.

STRANGE BUT TRUE!

The Toong Qua Cucumber grows to weigh 20 pounds and the quality is 15 cts per seed; 10 seeds, \$1. Snake Cucumber grows to 8 feet long and coils like a snake. 20 cts. per paper. Persian Watermelon. Very superior, and keeps perfectly fresh and sweet throughout the winter. 30 cts. per paper. Strawberry Watermelon, finest in cultivation; 300 prizes; 10 cts. per paper. Japan Radishes. Rods 2 feet long, and delicious; 15 cts. per paper. Mammoth Cabbage. Heads weigh from 20 to 30 pounds each; tender and sweet; 10 cts. per paper. Conqueror Potatoes, ten days earlier than any other variety; 25 cts. per bushel.

JAPAN PEAS—200 bushels per acre on common land; unequaled for stock or table use; grow on an upright stalk. 15 cts. per paper, 50 cts. per pint, 80 cts. per quart.

CHUFAS—Parish grain all summer and food for yourself all winter; fine for poultry, and fatten more than ten times the area in corn; 100 bushels per acre on poorest land. 10 cts. per paper, 40 cts. per bushel. No HUBBUB—We have certificates to prove all these claims. ROSE SLIPS—With good roots, of any variety the purchaser may choose at \$3 for 500, 9 for \$1, 20 for \$2, 100 for \$5.

Also, potato, cabbage and other plants at low rates.

Seeds and roses by mail, post-paid.

Send for our free catalogue giving full list, descriptions and testimonials from those who have grown the above seeds. Address: SOUTHERN SEED & PLANT CO., Gallatin, Tenn.

LE MONTAGUE says: "Their rare and prodigious vegetables elicit the admiration of all who have the good fortune to visit their celebrated gardens at Gallatin."

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The Messrs. Duryea have succeeded in refining Starch to entire purity and developing its entire strength and clearness, an improvement that will be readily perceived in the great strength of the Starch, the superior luster that it gives, and in its reliable uniformity. Much of the so-called starch contains from one-fifth to one-third foreign matter, readily perceived by sourness, mustiness, or a golden yellow tinge, peculiar to inferior starches, a color not desirable for one's linen, but inseparable from the use of common starch. They pledge themselves to the public to give a uniformly superior article, from one-fourth to one-third stronger than any other starch in the world, and at the common market rate.

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5 "	25.00	50.00	75.00	150.00
6 "	30.00	60.00	90.00	180.00
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10 "	50.00	100.00	150.00	300.00

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For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to MILTZ, SWARTZ & Co., Photographic Studio, 104, 106 and 108 Kearny Street, corner of Post, opp. the White House.

For Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Looking Glasses, of every description, go to the Wholesale and Retail Store of Sanborn, Vail & Co., 719 Market Street.

Information, of great value to every family, sent FREE. Address, for Circular, F. W. Brown, 177 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

For Chinese help go to N. Felch & Co., the Pioneer Chinese Employment Office, 510 Pine St., San Francisco. They have the best servants for all departments, and will supply you on the shortest notice.

Cabinet pictures only \$4 per dozen, at the New York Gallery, 25 Third St., San Francisco, J. H. Peters, proprietor. There you may depend on your likeness being well taken. Mr. Peters is a photographic artist of excellent repute.

MESSRS. W. F. & N. J. HAYLEY, AT THEIR new Art Gallery, 526 Montgomery Street, near Clay, make the best Photographic Sun Prints, warranted to keep their color, at 25 per cent. less than is now charged elsewhere, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Also photographs in every style.

THE MISSIONARY HERALD is the oldest monthly magazine in the United States. It is believed to have the largest regular circulation of any religious monthly magazine in the world. It costs only one dollar a year. Send for free sample copy to Charles Hutchins, No. 1 Somerset street, Boston, Mass.

E. BUTTERICK & Co.'s reliable patterns for ladies', misses', boys' and little children's garments. Paris, Vienna and Berlin styles received each week. Send postage stamp for catalogue. H. A. Deming, Agent, No. 111 Post Street, San Francisco.

The Rustic Window Shades have been in use for years, are far superior to the linen shade, because they are easily cleaned, and have a nicer appearance in the house; are made of all sizes to order, and are especially suitable for school houses and churches. Send your order to P. Fay, Pioneer Rustic Window Shade Factory, 417 Mission St., San Francisco.

A large stock to select from is always desirable when making a purchase of articles of fashion. This is so with regard to hats. Henry White, 614, 616 Commercial St., S. F., has a very large assortment of silk and soft hats, of the latest style. He is a manufacturer as well as importer. Give him a call.

HOW TO GET STAMINA.—Iron frames and strong nervous systems are not the lot of all. But the feeble need not despair. By adopting the right means, they may live long and enjoy life as much as their more robust neighbors. Physical invigoration is, however, necessary to this end; and while the spirituous tonics and nervines usually administered eventually depress both body and mind, Dr. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS invariably supply new vigor to the frame, while they regulate every disordered function.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Cannabis Indica*. He now gives recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate.—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

THE STRONGEST PROOF OF MERIT.

No artist can maintain his popularity without constantly furnishing additional evidence of his talent and skill. In this respect G. D. Morse, proprietor of the celebrated Palace of Art, 417 Montgomery Street, is different from other photographers, who attain to a certain standard of excellence and then stop. Mr. Morse is always progressive in his art, adding new beauties to his portraits and introducing new styles. Visitors therefore, to his gallery, have at all times their feelings of admiration excited by the most improved exhibits of photography known to the world. In no city are there more beautifully finished portraits or more perfect likenesses. Nothing further need be said to explain the celebrity of the establishment, and all persons who possess taste and appreciation will patronize no other gallery.

Read!!

Where so many savings banks are in operation in San Francisco, it would seem invidious to recommend any particular one, were it not that the operations of the Land Mortgage Union and Savings Bank, of No. 534 California Street has peculiarities possessed by it alone. It is not generally known that the Land Mortgage Union receives deposits in the small sums of twenty-five cents, offering to children the opportunity of investing their small savings with the undeniable security of the stockholders for its safety; this almost dime savings bank is therefore the bank parents should recommend to their children in preference to any other. The bank also sells \$250 shares, to be paid for in about two hundred and eight fortnightly installments of fifty cents, a safe and sure investment. Money is loaned on the security of real estate only, to holders of shares. Mr. John D. Carter, the secretary, will be happy to explain to those calling, the workings of this safe and progressive bank.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaints, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into its former torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What, then, is wanted? Medicines, which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

Rusk, Texas, May 10th, 1873.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I brought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 120 lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs., and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicines.
WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."
HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thank you for your wonderful medicine.
W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT that consumption can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy like Dr. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY. This standard preparation will speedily cure a cough or cold, and even Consumption often yields to its great power.

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GREAT MAP OF Palestine, Part of Syria, AND MOAB,
By Prof. H. S. Osborn, and Dr. L. Coleman.
It comprises all that is important, and permitted to be published from both the English and American surveys of the Palestine Exploration Society, and MORE, as it contains original and independent surveys, completed only last November (1874), and introduced in January, 1875. On muslin-backed paper. Size nearly 10 feet by 6 feet. Price \$15. Express free. Sent free to any station west of the Rocky Mountains. For further particulars address
Prof. H. S. OSBORN, State University, Oxford, Ohio.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Land Mortgage Union and Savings Bank of California.
534 California Street, Corner of Webb.
For the quarter ending March 31st, 1875, a dividend has been declared at the rate of eight per cent. per annum on all deposits, free of Federal tax; payable on and after this date, April 1st, 1875.
JOHN T. CARTER, Secretary.

OH! SAY! HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE WONDER AUCTION STORE,
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The cheapest place in the State to buy Ladies' and Children's Dressing, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Collars, Pictures, Picture Frames, and numerous other articles. Cut this out and send it to
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COOS BAY COAL,
\$12 50 PER TON.
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C 10N—20 sacks of clean coal per ton, each sack weighing 100 pounds.
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The new "VICTOR" is the latest improved and most complete of all the sewing machines now in use. It has a self-setting needle, a perfect tension and shuttle, and is simple, strong, and durable. It runs very light and with but little noise. Each machine is warranted and kept in repair, free of charge. Agents wanted in every town on the coast. Send for a circular with sample of work and terms to agents. A liberal discount to clergymen and teachers. Address
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Certificates of CONSOLS only issued at the rate and proportion of fifty per cent. of the cash valuation of property to be represented in CONSOL Shares. Dividends paid from profits and sales of property, and only on shares of CONSOLS that have been issued for property valued and entered on the books of the Company.
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Depository Agencies for payment of interest on CONSOLS will be established in the principal cities in the United States and Canada, and in London, as when required.
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Certificates of interest-bearing CONSOLS, Class A, First Series, issued for Mining Property in Washoe, Storey and Lyon Counties and on the Comstock Lode, in Nevada, will be ready for delivery to subscribers and purchasers on or before the TWENTH OF APRIL, 1875.
Orders for not less than one hundred shares of CONSOLS, with the purchase money (\$1 per share) required; may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co. at our expense. No certificate of stock issued for less than twenty shares. All orders must be addressed, "Office of the CONSOLS M. R. E. and L. Company, 526 Kearny Street, San Francisco."
W. S. REYNOLDS, President.

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Wholesale & Retail Grocers,
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ALAMEDA COUNTY Lands & Homesteads
Desirable Business Property for Sale and for Rent at Great Bargains.
GRAIN LANDS, STOCK LANDS, GARDEN AND HOMESTEAD LANDS.
200 ACRES of Beautiful Valley Farming and Nursery Land, on main county road, near Lowell, 10 miles from San Francisco. \$125 per acre—a low figure.
90 ACRES Rich Level Land, on a main road, near "MILLS SPRING"—a creek of water running through the tract—\$185 per acre—cheap.
200 ACRES in a Beautiful and Healthy Locality, with good improvements; spring water in house and barn, bearing orchard and vineyard, land all fenced, good for stock and grain purposes, near good school, six miles from Railroad Station. For persons out of health, this place is famous for curing many complaints. Price, \$5,000, part cash, title perfect.
640 ACRES, part grain land, \$7.50 per acre. 1,800 ACRES GRAIN LAND, of which 1,400 are in grain the present season; \$15 per acre. One crop will pay for the land.
2,000 ACRES, at \$20 per acre.
320 ACRES, improved milk and dairy ranch, for \$4,000.
Fruit VALE HOMESTEAD OF 10 ACRES, improved, for \$5,500—a great bargain.
3,600 ACRES of splendid grain and stock land at Pleasanton, near R. R. Station, at \$20, \$25 and \$50 per acre. Patent title and liberal terms. Beautiful climate and healthy locality.
SPLENDID HOMESTEAD TRACTS OF 5, 10, 20 or 30 acres in the beautiful town of San Jose; purchase money down, balance on long time, at low interest.
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